

Talks Reconvene Tomorrow

SALT Session to Negotiate Details of Atomic-Arms Curb

GENEVA, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—U.S. and Soviet nuclear arms experts will resume negotiations in Geneva Friday, in a new session of the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks.

They will attempt to fill in the technical details of a tentative agreement curbing the two nations' atomic arsenals during the next 10 years.

A trend toward closer relations between Moscow and Washington has been reversed since Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev and President Ford set guidelines for the new SALT accord at their Vladivostok meeting in November.

Earlier this month, the Soviet Union said that it would not ratify a 1972 trade agreement with the United States because of what it considered American interference in its internal affairs.

That referred to a decision by Congress that the Soviet Union would have to ease its emigration laws—mainly for Jews and other minorities—in order to qualify for lower U.S. tariffs and major trade credits.

Discordant Note

There also has been the criticism in the United States that the Vladivostok accord does not go far enough and allows advantages to the Russians. There also have been complaints that the Kremlin is violating an existing SALT pact.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger believes that curbs on nuclear arms are at the heart of the process of easing East-West relations. He has warned that a divisive debate within Congress on the Vladivostok pact could make the Russians think that there were too many difficulties in the way of détente with the United States.

But Mr. Kissinger also said that he had no reason to believe that the trouble over the trade agreement would lead to difficulties with the Soviet Union in other spheres. U.S. sources close to the SALT talks here share that optimism.

Six Months to Work
The U.S. negotiating team, led by Ambassador-at-Large Alexander Haig, and the Soviet delegation, headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Semenov, 64, have about six months to draft the text of the new SALT agreement for signature during a planned U.S.-Soviet summit conference in Washington next summer.

The SALT negotiators have not met since Nov. 5, when they adjourned their talks—which have been going on at intervals for more than five years—to allow Mr. Brezhnev and President Ford to confer on the issue in Vladivostok.

The outcome of the Vladivostok meeting was an agreement restricting each side to 2,400 strategic nuclear missiles and heavy bombers up to 1985.

The negotiators in Geneva will have to write in the technical rules governing the accord. These will define what types of missiles come under the agreement, what restrictions will be necessary, how to identify missiles with multiple warheads and how to verify that each side is keeping its bargain.

Ambiguities Examined
GENEVA, Jan. 29 (AP).—The United States and the Soviet Union yesterday began a joint examination of ambiguities in their 1972 treaty limiting anti-ballistic missile systems.

The discussions lasted slightly more than two hours and are to continue tomorrow, a U.S. spokesman said.

NATO-Warsaw Pact Talks
VIENNA, Jan. 29 (AP).—Talks between representatives of NATO and the Warsaw Pact on a reduction of forces in Central Europe will resume here tomorrow after a seven-week recess called when the two sides agreed that no real progress was being made.

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Soviet Exiles Are Defended By Dissident

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Jan. 29 (WP).—Yuli Daniel, the Soviet writer who spent five years in prison for publishing his work abroad, spoke out today in defense of three intellectuals who have chosen to emigrate rather than face similar restraints.

Responding to the bitter criticism expressed by some liberal-minded Russians about artists, writers, scholars and musicians who voluntarily abandon their land, Mr. Daniel said in an open letter published in the Paris newspaper Le Monde:

"We who stay cannot separate ourselves from those who have left. It is suicide to cut them off from the list of the living."

Mr. Daniel, who does not himself plan to leave, has been virtually silent publicly since his release from prison in 1970. His decision to speak now revealed again the differences among intellectuals here over whether emigration is a defensible escape from harassment and the restrictions of Kremlin cultural policies.

Issue of Minorities
In the West, the emigration matter has focused primarily on the political issue of easing restrictions on exit permission for Jews and other minorities. But to Soviet intellectuals, the possibility of leaving has raised fundamental questions of cultural nationalism and the responsibility for working toward reforms from within.

Today's statement was prompted by the remarks recently of mathematician Igor Shafarevich, who said that those who go "simply could not stand the pressure" and therefore "lack the spiritual values that could outweigh the threat of ordeals."

Mr. Shafarevich apparently had in mind such writers as Victor Nekrasov, Vladimir Maximov and Andrei Sinyavsky, among others, and presumably Mikhail Bostromovich, the cellist who is on a two-year visa but is not expected to return.

Their departure in recent years has, by common agreement, substantially weakened the cultural resources of Soviet life.

Criticism Noted
Mr. Shafarevich said that the emigrants showed cowardice and in the absence of courage cannot "make any contribution to culture irrespective of the side of the border where they choose to stay."

Mr. Daniel argued that "a real artist, even physically separated from his land, is always connected with it by spiritual ties." He said that such renowned Soviet cultural figures of the past as Ivan Bunin, the 1933 Nobel Prize-winner in literature, and Sergei Rachmaninoff, the composer, emigrated but are universally regarded as Russians.

"Separated from his country," Mr. Daniel asserted, "an artist can work for the future, and in the future his work will return to the homeland... We have been raised by one culture; people who leave the country will live our lives there; we will live their lives here."

Bonn Departs 2 Spies; Exchange Is Reported
FRANKFURT, Jan. 29 (UPI).—West Germany has deported two East Germans convicted of spying, the general prosecutor's office here said yesterday. They are Rudolf Buchner, 40, and his wife Gudrun, 40, sentenced in September to 34 and 21 months' imprisonment for passing industrial secrets to Russia.

The prosecutor's office said it could not confirm reports that the two were being traded for West German spies being held in the Soviet Union.

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STEPPING DOWN—Danish Premier Poul Hartling telling parliament of his decision to resign after losing vote.

Danish Party Heads Consult Queen on New Government

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Danish political leaders consulted with Queen Margrethe today on the possibility of forming a new government after the resignation of Premier Poul Hartling's minority Liberals.

There was no immediate solution to the government crisis that toppled Mr. Hartling last night on a nonconfidence motion in parliament.

The meeting with the Queen came after party leaders agreed to name Speaker of the House Karl Skytte as chairman of the coming round of political maneuvering to select a possible candidate for premier.

"Skytte is respected for his impartiality and we all agreed to let him lead the coming negotiations," said Kjeld Olesen, deputy chairman of the Social Democrats.

"All parties will get an opportunity to express their opinion on the present political situation before a new premier is chosen," Mr. Olesen said.

Last night's vote of nonconfidence was initiated by the Social Democrats, who earlier refused to form a coalition with the Liberals to give them a parliamentary majority.

Mr. Hartling, 60, a former school principal, has been premier since December, 1973. After a year, he was forced to call general elections when the opposition parties rejected his emergency plan to stop inflation and unemployment by a wage and price freeze.

In spite of strong gains in the election three weeks ago, Mr. Hartling still did not have a majority in parliament and failed to find an acceptable coalition partner. A proposal by controversial Progress party leader Mogens Glistrup to share the ruling power was rejected by Mr. Hartling, who said such a cooperation would do more harm than good to the country. Mr. Glistrup ran on a platform that called for abolishing the income tax and firing nine-tenths of Denmark's civil servants.

Denmark is currently in the middle of an economic crisis, with a 16-per-cent inflation rate and more than a fifth of the labor force of 2.4 million jobless.

Mr. Hartling will remain in office until a new government has been formed.

16 Killed, 100 Hurt In Explosion at Taipei Toy Shop
TAIPEI, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—At least 16 persons were killed, more than 100 were injured and 22 were missing after an explosion ripped through a toy shop in the central Taiwan city of Taichung, police said today.

At least 50 of the injured were seriously hurt, police added. Rescue workers were still digging for bodies.

Fires started by the blast destroyed 15 adjoining buildings and damaged 45 more. More than a dozen cars and motorcycles were destroyed. Windows were shattered over a 300-yard radius around the four-story building which housed the toy shop. Initial estimates put the damage at about \$2.5 million.

Police said that the cause of the blast was not known. The owner of the toy shop was detained for questioning.

Faisal to Visit Brazil
RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 29 (AP).—Saudi Ambassador Masnoon Kabbani announced yesterday that King Faisal will visit Brazil. He gave no date for the visit but Brazilian newspapers said it would be in March.

Panel Is Urged
There was also a recommendation, put forward by the commission that was inquiring into the October, 1973, war, that a special Ministerial Defense Committee be established to broaden the political participation in crucial decisions.

This proposal, too, was adopted by the cabinet, but has yet to be implemented. Mr. Rabin has made no secret about his distaste for these proposals.

Mr. Yariv was also unhappy about his role as information minister. He had originally sought a defense-related portfolio and only accepted the information job at Mr. Rabin's urging. He found that other ministers, especially Shimon Peres, continued to speak out independently, usually without coordinating their statements with one another or Mr. Yariv.

1 Dies in Austria Blast
KLAUFENFURT, Austria, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—A woman died and three others were seriously injured today in an explosion at a fireworks factory in the town of St. Veit and der Glan near here.

South Korea Referendum

Park Expected to Win Vote—But Will It Help His Status?

By Don Oberdorfer

SEOUL, Jan. 29 (WP).—Nearly everyone in South Korea expects President Park Chung Hee to win the forthcoming national referendum on his leadership. The greater question is whether he will do so in a way that enhances his position at home and abroad or contributes to a further erosion.

Informed sources say that Mr. Park has been told by aides that he will win well, which is why he decided to take the risk of arranging for a public judgment in mid-February. But if the hoped-for endorsement is accomplished through police-state tactics and suppression of all opposition, Mr. Park may lose more than he gains.

The early indications are not encouraging. Within 24 hours of Mr. Park's announcement a week ago, police interfered with a meeting of the National Council for the Restoration of Democracy, called to discuss ways of opposing Mr. Park's move. Two of the leaders of that prestigious group, famous patriot Eam Suk Eun and women's rights leader Lee Tae Yung, were taken away by police as the meeting ended. And when the council and other opposition groups announced plans to boycott the balloting, the justice minister promptly ruled that any boycott plan—or news reporting of a boycott appeal—will be grounds for arrest.

Imprisonment Threat
The vote is to be held under a little-noticed national referendum law handed down by cabinet edict in March, 1973, shortly after Mr. Park had eased unlimited powers under martial law. Any acts of campaigning for or against a referendum issue—including public speeches, posters and press statements—are banned on threat of five years' imprisonment.

As in an earlier referendum which produced 91-per-cent support for Mr. Park's martial law constitution, strict rules seem-

ly apply only to the opposition. As soon as Mr. Park's referendum announcement went off the air, panel discussions of praise and concurrence by government backers were broadcast on all television channels. The next day, large wall posters, carrying Mr. Park's picture and the full text of his announcement speech, appeared in public places.

The ballot choice will be, "I support the major policies of the President" or "I oppose the major policies of the President." In the announcement speech praising his own rule and attacking his opposition, Mr. Park told South Koreans that the issue is "whether you wish to continue to maintain the present constitution for the sake of our security, freedom, peace and prosperity, and develop further the Yushin (revitalization) system based thereon, or whether you would return again to the old system of confusion and retrogression." The latter course, he declared, would be "a gross mistake" and "a blot on the history of our nation."

Touch of Interest
Mr. Park said he would resign immediately if he loses in the balloting. His pledge lends a touch of interest to the vote, and may serve as a good to the political, military and secret police hangers-on whose continued prosperity depends on Mr. Park's success.

Mr. Park's hope in the referendum is to demonstrate that South Koreans are strongly united behind him and thus recreate a unity and consensus eroded in recent months. Though no immediate crisis was in sight, the long-term political trend was unfavorable to Mr. Park. He may have decided to act before potentially greater troubles could build up this spring, when students return to universities and when economic difficulties may deepen.

After Suspicions of Israel's Backers

State Department's 'Arabists' Feel They Are Accepted Now

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (NYT).—Some of them wear copies of curved Damascus swords as tie clips and some have strange devices with quotes from the Koran in classical Arabic script on their office walls.

But the State Department's "Arabists," about 120 officers who have learned to speak and read the Arabic language, say that they are not a pro-Arab conspiracy at the inner recesses of the administration—as has occasionally been charged—or even a special breed.

They also contend that only a few, perhaps 10 or 20 Foreign Service officers, are true Arabists in the sense of being fluent in Arabic.

"There is only a handful who know Arabic well enough to do business in Arabic, maybe 10 in all," said Marshall Wiley, an Arabist since he finished 21 months of language training in Beirut in 1961.

"Arabist" is not a very popular term among the older specialists. They tend to call themselves "old Near East hands" if anything, in distinguishing between themselves and other groups in the 12,000-member Foreign Service.

But from the early 1950s until very recently, the Arab-affairs specialists were frequently denounced by Israeli officials and American supporters of Israel as "the State Department Arabists."

"The myth has not completely died," said Alfred Atherton, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs. Mr. Atherton, who served for five years in Syria without learning Arabic, "I used French," said he believed that the "myth" had its origins in the first years after the formation of Israel in 1948. "There were some Americans then who were doubtful about the long-range viability of Israel," he said.

There appear to be no Arabists left in the department who feel that Israel's continued existence should be questioned.

David Korn, who learned Arabic in Tangiers and Hebrew in Tel Aviv, signed up for the Hebrew-language training because the department had become subject to criticism that it had a lot of Arabists but not many Hebrewists.

"The myth of the Department of State Arabists, wild men on horseback, certainly had some substance in the 1950s and 1960s," he continued. "When I was in Lebanon from '61 to '65, if you served in Israel you were wiped out for service in Near Eastern affairs—that is, in Arab posts."

Now the director of the bureau for Lebanon, Jordan, Syria and Iraq, Mr. Korn noted that the department had increasing numbers of officers who, like him, have served both in Israel and in Arab countries.

Mr. Atherton added that "assigning Jewish officers to Arab countries is not a problem with Egypt today or with Lebanon."

Charles Martinson, the chief of personnel for the department Near East staff, said that applications for training in Arabic were increasing.

Despite a shortage of Arabists, he said, 13 of the 18 U.S. embassies in the Arab countries have ambassadors competent in Arabic and two of the remaining posts have several excellent Arabists at lower grades.

The wide range of posts and the opportunities for swift advancement have proved to be lures for Arabists.

"You have to be peculiar to want to spend a lifetime in those sandbox countries," remarked a non-Arabist in the department. An Arabist commented: "Frankly, it was a way of getting ahead faster."

French Titles No Longer Count In Invitations to Giscard's Elysee

PARIS, Jan. 29 (NTT).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who has been trying to strike the image of aloofness from his high office in recent months, has taken another step in the direction of democratization by ordering the dropping of titles of nobility from invitations to the Elysee Palace.

"After all," said the palace spokesman, Xavier Gouyou-Beauchamp, "France is a republic."

True, but France recognizes titles as part of a name, and a nobleman or noblewoman who wishes it noted on a passport that he is a duke or baron or viscount, or that she is a baroness or countess, may gain permission to do so by applying to the administrative section of the Justice Ministry.

Two Exceptions
There will be two exceptions to the new protocol at the palace. Invitations to the Count of Paris and Prince Napoleon will continue to include their titles. Apparently, these titles are considered something akin to an official station, since each represents an earlier French regime—the count representing the Bourbons and the prince the Napoleonic Empire.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who recently dined at the home of an ordinary family, had worked in for breakfast and walked instead of riding in parades—took his latest action toward warming his image when invitations were issued for last night's dinner in honor of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt. Gone from the cards were the old titles. In their place—then and henceforth—were simply "monsieur," "madame" or "mademoiselle."

There will be no bestowal of titles since the days of Napoleon III. Since then, the only ways to come into a title other than by inheriting it have been, for a woman, by marriage, and for a man or woman, by adoption.

with the PLO if the Palestinian group recognizes Israel's right to exist.

Sen. Percy said that "Israel is in a negotiating position, if it is to retain its traditional congressional backing."

At a news conference, Sen. Percy said that the current Israeli request for \$2.5 billion worth of U.S. military and economic aid will have the roughest time in Congress of any aid proposal to date for the Jewish state.

Sen. Percy, who has just returned from a 12-country tour of the region, said that he had told Israeli officials: "Don't count on always having 70 senators [favoring any Israeli legislation], don't count on having an appropriation coming down from the White House and having it automatically increased as in the past."

Moderate PLO
The senator said that during the tour he had changed his thinking about the Palestinian movement from the widely held American view that they are nothing but bloodthirsty cutthroats to the view that the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization is relatively moderate and that Israel must deal directly with it.

This elicited from Rep. Sidney Yates, D-N.Y., an expression of shock and a call for Sen. Percy to "come down from the cloud of propaganda" he has climbed onto while in the Arab world.

Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., the only senator of Arab origin, said that at least two other senators, who have publicly identified as strong supporters of Israel, have recently told him in private that their commitments to Israel are not "open-ended."

Sen. Abourezk said that he strongly suspected that there are others quietly shifting their positions.

Congressional sources indicate that the issue which has most prompted private senatorial concern is the idea that Israel might make a preemptive strike.

Sen. Adlai Stevenson III, D-Ill., spoke strongly last month against such an Israeli action at an Israel Bonds dinner. He also said that Israel might have to deal

as the Lynx and Super-Falcon helicopters, Magic air-to-air missiles, Crotale air-to-ground missiles, radar systems, Exocet naval missiles and electronic countermeasures equipment.

French officials stressed their desire to avoid upsetting the arms balance in the Middle East. For Egypt, the deal represents an opportunity to avoid total reliance on Soviet arms—the same kind of opportunity that Kremlin-engineered Czechoslovak weapons shipments played in allowing the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser to free himself from U.S. and British influence 30 years ago.

Civilian Projects
The final communiqué also was circumspect about proposed French civilian projects in Egypt. But it mentioned the eventual Egyptian purchase of both a nuclear power plant and a conventional thermal power plant, as well as negotiations on France's Suez canal television project, a Cairo subway, a cement plant, sugar refinery and an automobile assembly factory.

In his news conference, Mr. Sadat continued the moderate line, that he maintained in French media interviews before he arrived here Monday.

He said that "we are at a crossroads" and that "for the first time in 28 years, peace is possible in the [Middle East] region."

He reiterated his pledge that neither Egypt nor Syria would initiate an attack on Israel.

Sadat in Cairo
CAIRO, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—President Sadat and his wife returned here tonight from Paris.

PLO Prison Is Displayed

(Continued from Page 1)

guerrilla leaders, who are close to PLO chairman Yasser Arafat, have accused Egypt of envisaging "exorbitant concessions"—specifically, the destruction of a unified Arab front—in exchange for another Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai Peninsula.

The attacks on Egypt were voiced by prominent PLO figure who have urged the concept of a Palestinian state and tacitly supported the initial Egyptian and Syrian bilateral disengagement, rather than membership in the extremist "rejection front" which opposes any Middle East negotiations.

Disappointment
Analysts here believe that the PLO's hardening policy reflects a widespread belief among the PLO leadership that Egypt is preparing to ignore the Palestinians' interests. Reinforcing this suspicion is the PLO leader's disappointment at failing to have secured Egyptian ratification of the United Nations accord at the Rabat Arab summit conference into a negotiating role vis-à-vis Israel or even a hint of American diplomatic interest in the PLO.

Asserting that "a unilateral step is almost certain" between Egypt and Israel, Nayef Hawatmeh, leader of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, claims that Egypt has agreed to pay too high a price. In an interview published here today by the newspaper Al-Nahar, Mr. Hawatmeh listed pending Egyptian concessions:

Passage of Israel-bound cargo through a reopened Suez Canal; a two-year extension of the United Nations force's mandate in the Sinai to neutralize the front; and the U.S. presidential election after the U.S. presidential election, Giscard of the Arab summit talks, revealing unifying the three Arab fronts and promoting Jordan as the Arab negotiator for the West Bank.

All of this, Mr. Hawatmeh concluded, would demobilize Egypt psychologically and—the Arab bloc well by undermining Arab unity.

Mr. Hawatmeh charged that Egypt had made several speed proposals to the PLO suggesting that it authorized King Hussein of Jordan to negotiate for the West Bank—approaches that have been confirmed by Egyptian sources.

Australia Bars Visit
CANBERRA, Jan. 29 (AP).—The Australian government today decided not to issue visas to PLO delegates who want to visit Australia.

Prime Minister Gough Whitlam said at a news conference that the decision had been taken by the Cabinet because it was felt that a visit "at this time" would exacerbate divisions in the Australian community.

Mr. Whitlam said that there was no need for people from either side in the Middle East conflict to express their views in Australia because these views were well known here.



WRONG TUNNEL—A driver in Brussels mistook a subway tunnel for a street tunnel Tuesday night and drove his car more than 200 meters up the tracks at the Porte de Namur station. No injuries were reported, but some trains were delayed.

مکانم الشمل

Catholic Shot Dead

Apparent Sectarian Killing Belfast's 1st Since Truce

ELFAST, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Two gunmen surprised a repairman at a lunch-hour as he worked on a car in a garage here today and killed him. The victim, a Catholic, was the first sectarian killing in Belfast since the truce in Northern Ireland in 1974.

London Copes With Daylong Bus Walkout

By Joseph Collins
LONDON, Jan. 29 (NYT).—A city of 6 million people coped with a daylong bus walkout here today. The city's public transport system was almost paralyzed.

Londoners coped well, and there was little disruption of work or business during the day. The city's public transport system was almost paralyzed.

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FAULT-FINDING—Frank Augusta, a farmer, points to cracks in Keystone Road near Brawley, Calif., where more than 1,000 light tremors have been recorded in last days. Scientists say newly discovered Brawley Fault may be six miles deep, but do not forecast major quakes for area 20 miles north of Mexico.

Censorship Is Slowly Eased By New President in Brazil

By Bruce Handler

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Censorship is slowly letting up in Brazil as President Ernesto Geisel sticks to his promise to steer Latin America's biggest country back toward democracy after 10 years under military rule.

Overt censorship continues but there is not as much as when Mr. Geisel, 68, a retired army general, took office last March. Young newsmen complain that major publishers are afraid to print anything that might offend the government.

The government's biggest step toward restoring press freedom was taken earlier this month when it pulled federal police censors out of the newspaper of the nation's most influential newspaper, O Estado de Sao Paulo.

It was a sort of birthday present, coinciding with the paper's 100th anniversary. The government may have to put O Estado back on the same system it uses with other newspapers. It calls them up from time to time to tell them not to print certain stories for reasons of "national security."

O Estado says that since the censors left, it has not censored anything on its own nor has it received any phone calls. Neither has it run any hard-hitting exposes.

An editor said: "Taking the censors out of the newspaper was a birthday present."

News about Brazil's devastating meningitis epidemic, which was top secret last year, now has become public. Full-page ads tell Brazilians where they can get meningitis shots.

Health Minister Paulo Almeida Machado recently told a magazine how serious the outbreak was in 1974: more than 27,000 cases and "an estimated 2,000-3,000 deaths."

A group of actors and playwrights recently told Mr. Geisel that censorship was "castrating" Brazilian theater. Yet a comedy running in Rio called "O Crime do Roubo" (The Stolen Crime) shows the police getting a slum resident to admit forcing a prostitute to have sex with him.

Direct censorship continues at Veja, Brazil's principal weekly news magazine, and at the small, muckraking Rio paper, Tribuna da Imprensa. Opinion, a political weekly, and a humor weekly called O Pasquim still must send page proofs in advance to censors in Brasilia, the federal capital.

Spokesmen for some of the larger refineries in the country say that deliveries to industrial users have slackened more than is normal for this time of year, as well as sales at the consumer level.

Ray Guth, a spokesman for Amstar, said he thought that the reduction in sugar sales was temporary and that consumers would begin buying sugar in normal amounts once pantry supplies had diminished.

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Samples From Minnesota

U.S. Rocks Could Be Oldest On Earth—3.8 Billion Years

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT).—Analysis of rock samples from Minnesota by two independent methods has given strong support to the view that the formation from which they came may be the oldest on earth, opening a new window into this planet's early history.

The Denver laboratory of the U.S. Geological Survey has determined the extent to which uranium in the rock has radioactively decayed into lead. The results, to be submitted for publication shortly in scientific literature, indicate an age of roughly 3.75 billion years. A second method of testing indicated an age of about 3.8 billion years.

The only rival, in terms of antiquity, is a formation of similar age discovered recently in western Greenland by a group from Oxford University in England. In both cases, the rocks are a granitic gneiss, which is of special significance since such rocks are typical of material extracted from the earth's interior to form the continents.

Rocks Found Elsewhere
In general, very old rocks found elsewhere are of volcanic "greenstones," more typical of the earth's dense interior, and few of them are more than 3 billion years old. It is believed, however, that the earth was formed about 4.6 billion years ago. Presumably none of the earth's earliest crust remains because those rock formations have long since been "plowed under" by periodic upheavals.

The great antiquity of the Minnesota specimens was first reported in November by Dr. Samuel Goldich of Northern Illinois University in De Kalb and Dr. Carl Hedge of the U.S. Geological Survey office in Denver. The rocks have repeatedly been subjected to alteration by burial, compression and heating, manifesting, in Dr. Goldich's words, a "terribly complex history."

They seem to be more altered than the ancient Greenland rocks, he said. He said he believes that more very old formations may exist in the region from Minnesota through South Dakota to Wyoming, and that they occur as well in Labrador across the sea from the Greenland formation.

In River Valley
The Minnesota rocks extend for about 80 miles, chiefly in the valley of the Minnesota River in the southwest part of the state. It had been suspected that some of the rocks in that area were the oldest on the continent.

The Minnesota rocks presumably represent the "craton" or kernel around which the continent grew. The once popular idea that the moon was torn from the earth midway through this planet's lifetime has become even less plausible, Dr. Goldich said, for it is now clear that continental rocks were characteristic of the earth's surface about 3.8 billion years ago and no such rocks have been found on the moon.

If the moon is earth's offspring, therefore, the birth must have come very early, Dr. Goldich said.

The FCC decided not to require any breakup of existing TV-radio combinations. The rule will remain that there can be no sale involving both TV and radio stations in the same market.

The commission took no action at this time on cross-ownership involving cable TV systems.

The FCC said that its major concern about newspaper-broadcast combinations was diversity of ownership as a means of enhancing diversity in program service to the public and viewpoints presented to the public.

Divergence of Views
"It was unrealistic to expect true diversity from a commonly owned station-newspaper combination," the FCC decision said. "The divergence of their viewpoints cannot be expected to be the same as if they were antagonistically run."

TV stations ordered separated from newspapers in seven cities are WHMA, Anniston, Ala.; WALB, Albany, Ga.; KGO, Mason City, Iowa; WYNY, Watertown, N.Y.; KTAJ, Texarkana, Texas; WHIS, Bluefield, W. Va.; and WTOG, Meridian, Miss.

Radio stations to be separated from newspapers in nine cities are: KXAR-AM, Hope, Ark.; WCAR-AM-FM, Effingham, Ill.; WKAI-AM-FM, Macomb, Ill.; KSOE-AM, Arkansas City, Kan.; WOAP-AM-FM, Owosso, Mich.; WJAG-AM-FM, Norfolk, Neb.; WFIN-AM-FM, Findlay, Ohio; WCED-AM-FM, Dubois, Pa.

Holland-Caracas Talks
CARACAS, Jan. 29 (AP).—Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands has said here that his country and Venezuela plan to study a short-term program of economic cooperation. The Prince was here on an official visit.

Rep. Harley Staggers
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP).—Another House Democrat lost a chairmanship yesterday in a continuing attack on the seniority system.

On the seventh ballot, Democrats on the Commerce and Health Committee upset Rep. Harley Staggers of West Virginia in a contest for the chairmanship of the investigations subcommittee and elected Rep. John Moss of California.

The vote was 15 to 13. Rep. Staggers remains the chairman of the full committee. He was the fifth House Democrat to lose a chairmanship in the seniority system assault.

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WORD TO THE WISE—Signals seem to have been crossed when this warning light was installed at railroad crossing in Oklahoma City. But motorists have been getting the message.

U.S. Agency Rules

Radio-TV Purchase Barred To Same-Area Newspapers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP).—The Federal Communications Commission yesterday barred any future purchase by newspaper owners of radio or television stations serving the same market as their papers.

It also ordered such combinations now existing in 16 cities to be broken up.

The FCC said that it studied all newspaper-broadcast cross-ownership situations and ordered the breakups "only in extreme situations where there appeared to be monopoly on the expression of views on issues of public concern."

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Senate Unit To Decide on N.H. Winner

Committee to Make
3d Recount of Vote

By David E. Rosenbaum
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (NYT).—Eleven weeks after the Nov. 5 congressional balloting, the Senate took the first step yesterday toward resolving the dispute over the election of a junior senator from New Hampshire.

On party-line votes, the Democratic-controlled Senate refused to seat Louis Wyman, the Republican candidate, or to declare the seat vacant so that a new election could be held. It then agreed to send the matter to the Rules Committee for study.

The committee is expected to count about 3,500 contested ballots in an effort to determine who won the closest, senatorial election in the nation's history.

The votes yesterday represented a victory, at least temporarily, for John Durkin, a former state insurance commissioner, who was the Democratic candidate.

Election Night Tally
The election night tally showed Mr. Wyman the winner by 355 votes, Mr. Durkin demanded a recount from the Republican secretary of state, Robert Stark. The recount found that Mr. Durkin had won the election by 10 votes.

Then Mr. Wyman asked the state's Ballot Law Commission, all of whose members were appointed by Republican governors, to review the ballots. The commission looked at about 400 disputed ballots and determined that Mr. Wyman had won by two votes.

Mr. Durkin then appealed to the U.S. Senate, which, under the Constitution, is the final judge of its own membership.

During the last several weeks, Senate Republicans have argued strenuously that Mr. Wyman, as the winner of the last recount in the state, should be seated temporarily while the Senate considered the matter further.

The issue was decided yesterday on three votes, with only two senators breaking party ranks on the first vote, five on the second and none on the third.

The motion to seat Mr. Wyman temporarily was rejected, 58 to 34. The motion to declare the seat vacant was rejected, 58 to 39. The motion to send the question to the Rules Committee was adopted, 58 to 34. The next step is for the committee to decide how many ballots to count.

The student panel said in a resolution, "We refuse to support the main apologist for the vicious attack on the Vietnamese people, particularly at a time when (President) Ford is again threatening war both in Vietnam and the Middle East."

**Ziegler Lecture Under Fire
By Michigan State Students**
EAST LANSING, Mich., Jan. 29 (AP).—The student government at Michigan State University last night withdrew its \$1,250 in support for a campus appearance by former presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler.

By a 7-3 vote, the Associated Students of Michigan State University also called for "mass picketing and a boycott of the speech" if the university goes ahead with plans to bring Mr. Ziegler to the campus on Feb. 27.

Ken Beachler, the director of the university's lecture-concert series, said that the school will honor its \$2,500 contract with Mr. Ziegler. The university and the student council originally were to split the cost.

The student panel said in a resolution, "We refuse to support the main apologist for the vicious attack on the Vietnamese people, particularly at a time when (President) Ford is again threatening war both in Vietnam and the Middle East."

Tim Cain, the president of the student council, said plans for the Ziegler visit never received formal sanction from the student government.

The East Lansing appearance is the first scheduled stop on Mr. Ziegler's tour of the four on "Uses and Abuses of Power." A Feb. 26 engagement at Boston University was canceled yesterday.

Mr. Ziegler served as former President Richard Nixon's press secretary during the Watergate scandal. After Mr. Nixon's resignation, he was the first presidential chief of staff. He was never linked to the Watergate cover-up.

**Church to Head
Senate Probe of
Intelligence Units**
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, was chosen yesterday as chairman of a Senate Committee to investigate intelligence agency abuses.

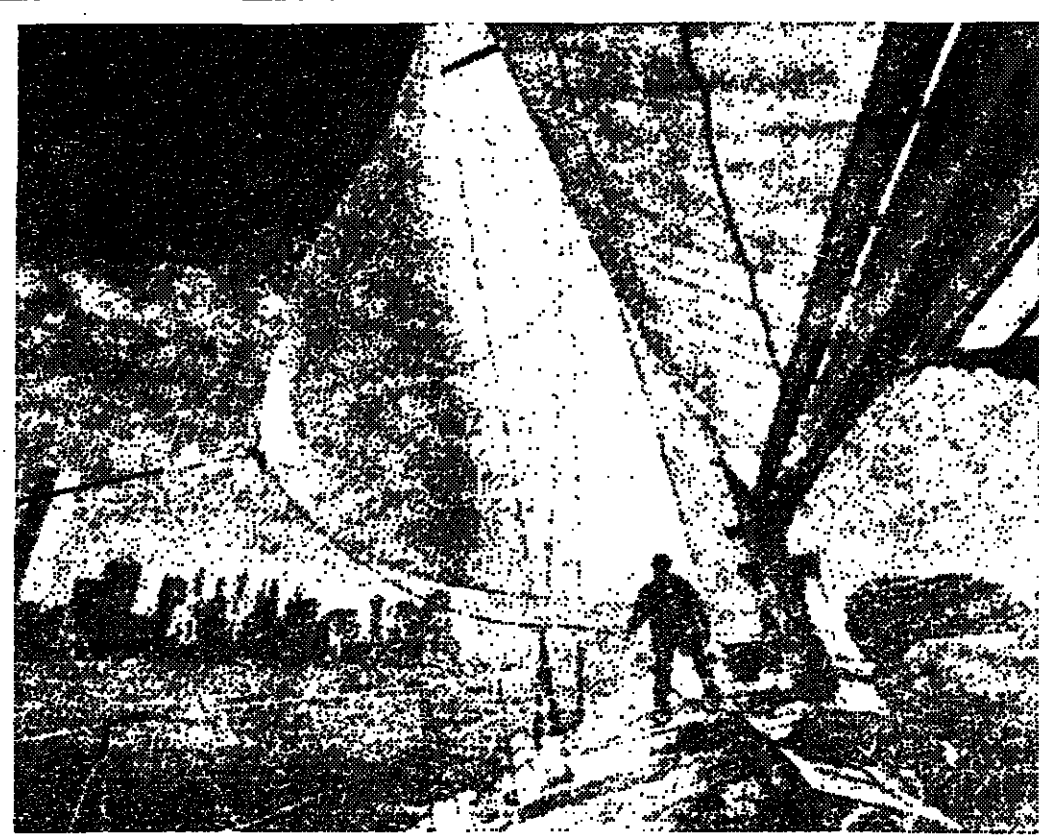
He said after his selection that he had received a phone call from CIA director William Colby pledging cooperation with the inquiry.

Sen. Church was elected by the committee's six Democrats at an organizational meeting. The five Republican members are expected to choose Sen. John Tower as committee vice-chairman.

Sen. Church said that the Democratic members discussed obtaining a staff director and general counsel and agreed that secrecy must be maintained on national security matters.

Full cooperation, as well as the preservation of all documents relevant to the inquiry, was formally requested of Mr. Colby. The Justice Department, the FBI, the Pentagon, the Treasury and other agencies in letters from Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana.

Cosmos-705 Launched
MOSCOW, Jan. 29 (AP).—The Soviet Union yesterday launched Cosmos-705, latest in the series of unmanned satellites that carry out a variety of missions.



HARBOR CRUISE—The 70-foot-long yawl Petrel sails off Manhattan on one of its cruises in New York Harbor that have been opened to public by Parks Department.

**Low Sugar Sale
Causing Pile-Up
At U.S. Harbors**
NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT).—Industrial and consumer resistance to buying sugar is causing a pile-up at ports across the United States as ships carrying raw sugar are unable to discharge their cargo to warehouses oversupplied with the commodity.

The warehouses here are so filled that they just can't move ships in, said Benjamin Wilson, who works for Lavino Agencies, a freight company in Baltimore.

In New York Harbor, a ship from Brazil carrying 22,000 tons of raw sugar for Amstar, the country's largest processor of sugar, waited for three weeks before it could begin discharging on Jan. 8.

Spokesmen for some of the larger refineries in the country say that deliveries to industrial users have slackened more than is normal for this time of year, as well as sales at the consumer level.

Ray Guth, a spokesman for Amstar, said he thought that the reduction in sugar sales was temporary and that consumers would begin buying sugar in normal amounts once pantry supplies had diminished.

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Dialogue on Oil...

As the oil-consuming countries have begun to bite the bullet of pride and move toward a common energy policy, the oil-producing nations have begun to bite the apple of wisdom. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has now offered to open a dialogue with the industrial countries and, meanwhile, to freeze oil prices for the remainder of 1975.

The Algiers communiqué of the OPEC ministers of petroleum, finance and foreign affairs reflects a first step toward recognition of the chaos the egocentric policies of the oil cartel threaten for the world. The mounting economic crisis in both industrial and developing countries, heretofore dismissed by the oil-producing nations as exaggerated, and a problem other countries must solve for themselves, is now described as "a growing threat to world peace and stability."

The 13 OPEC nations plan to meet at the summit within a few weeks to approve joint positions for a producers-consumers conference.

ference. The extent to which they succeed is less important than the effort, which suggests a decision to move from confrontation to negotiation.

The negotiations, when they begin, are unlikely to be easy. The oil-producing countries retain the notion that present petroleum prices, five times those of 1973, are not only reasonable but must be indexed to the prices of industrial goods and increase in proportion to inflation next year and thereafter. They also want to discuss all "problems of raw materials and development."

The United States and the other oil-importing countries are prepared to discuss energy and financial problems but not other raw materials, which would hopelessly complicate any solution. They have no intention of agreeing to indexation of petroleum prices, which would legitimize the present price level, unless that price level is brought down substantially first.

...With the Consumers

Between now and March, through the new 16-nation International Energy Agency, the oil-consuming countries will try to agree on parallel programs for conservation of 2 to 3 million barrels of oil a day—7 to 10 per cent of imports. Joint programs to bring in new energy sources will seek agreement on a system of guarantees for new investment against later dumping of cheap Arab oil in Western markets. To these elements of joint consumer action is to be added the already-agreed \$25 billion solidarity fund to help weaker industrial countries carry their oil payments deficits.

Once consumer solidarity is assured, the oil-consuming nations will try to arrive at a common position for the producers-consumers conference to be held next fall, which is to be preceded by a 12-nation preparatory meeting this spring. The accommodation to be sought in these meetings, in the American view, must be based on the fact that the

industrial countries alone can validate the earnings of the oil-producing nations by providing them with safe investments and a fair return on their capital. In return, the newly-rich oil-producing countries will be asked to accept joint responsibility for the stability and health of the world economic and monetary systems and commit themselves to supply assured quantities of oil at fair prices.

The key to all this is consumer solidarity, which can be effective in restraining oil demand, increasing supply and providing a financial safety net, beyond the agreement already in operation to stockpile supplies and pool oil in an emergency. Even these first faltering steps toward reducing dependence on the oil cartel have had an effect. The OPEC countries, knowing they cannot call the tune forever, are beginning to see the advantages of a negotiated settlement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Wilson for Europe

Prime Minister Harold Wilson's scheme has now been unveiled for keeping Britain in the European Economic Community without seriously splitting his divided Labor party.

If improved terms can be completed by March with Britain's eight Common Market partners, his government will urge approval, rather than just pose the question, in a June referendum. But the small number of violently anti-Common Market ministers in Mr. Wilson's Cabinet, who are determined to vote and campaign against membership, will be permitted to do so without resigning.

Mr. Wilson has furthermore agreed that the referendum would be advisory and not binding on Parliament, the country's supreme authority. He squared the circle here, too, to satisfy the Labor left, by expressing doubt that Parliament would reject the referendum's result. But what was crucial to the Labor moderates, as well as to the Conservative and Liberal parties, was the commitment to representative government, which has often been undermined in other countries by the use of demagogues have made of plebiscites.

The stage is now set for the final negotiation with France, West Germany, and the other Common Market countries. There, two issues that once appeared critical—agriculture and regional policy—have been defused by altered circumstances. Scotland, a depressed region for which Britain sought Common Market aid, is heading into a boom

as a result of North Sea oil discoveries. Cheap food, which Britain wanted to import from its former overseas dominions and colonies, rose in price on the world market last year to levels so high that the purchase of what used to be high-priced wheat in France provided British consumers with what amounted to a bread subsidy!

Factors such as these have contributed to a swing in British public opinion toward remaining in the EEC if improved terms could be obtained by negotiations. The chief concession Mr. Wilson is seeking is in a reduction of the 24-per-cent contribution to the Common Market budget that Britain is now obligated to make by 1980, when Britain's gross national product may be as low as 14 per cent of the total. A compromise on this issue is likely.

Unexpected events between now and June—or a sharp turn in public opinion against the government as a result of recession and inflation—could bring a negative vote in the referendum. But Mr. Wilson's long-delayed commitment to campaigning for membership, if he can claim improved terms, means that the leaders of all three main British parties will be urging the voters to approve. A favorable vote appears likely to bury the issue that has divided West Europe for a generation, assuring a strong transatlantic partner for the United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Terror in Uganda

It is now four years since Gen. Idi Amin seized power in Uganda. In the meantime, little has been heard from that country but reports of murder, rape and wholesale robbery. Amin rules, an isolated figure, from a power base deriving from his popularity with the rank-and-file military—a popularity due partly to his earlier achievements as a heavyweight boxer and partly to the license granted the troops to satisfy their needs by the use of force. The nation's elite has been murdered, exiled or forced underground. Events have discouraged British and American donors of aid, and the Arabs who were expected to replace them have failed to honor their promises.

Prophecies about Uganda are dangerous, but it seems likely that mounting economic difficulties will lead to increased opposition to Amin's rule. And in spite of the wholesale elimination of rivals, there still seem to be plenty of people desperate enough to make attempts on Amin's life.

The adjacent African states have reduced their relations with Uganda to an absolute minimum. This makes it the more regrettable that certain other countries, among them a few in Western Europe, still keep silent about the atrocities in the hope of deriving some kind of commercial advantage.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

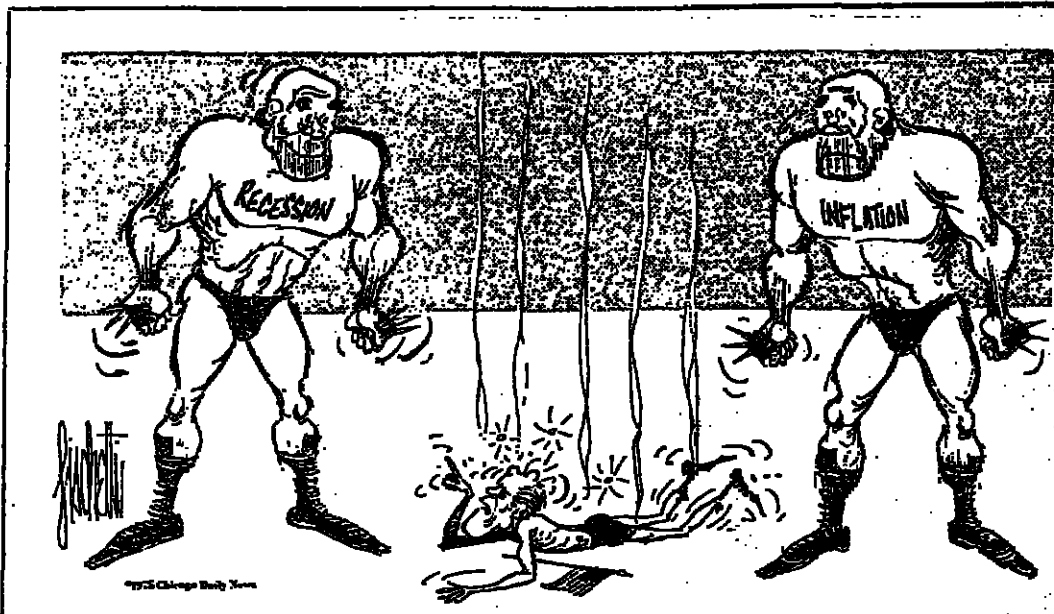
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 30, 1900
LONDON—Harry Vardon, the British golf champion, sailed on Friday for the United States, where he will certainly enter for the U.S. Open championship, and it is looked upon here that he will win it with ease. He could then return here in May and enter again in the British Open, which he should win more easily than ever.

Fifty Years Ago

January 30, 1925
LONDON—It is lucky that King George is now at Sandringham for today the entire work force of Buckingham Palace walked out, causing the palace to resemble a cold storage plant. Pickets have been placed in front of the palace, the House of Lords, and other public buildings.



'After Due Consideration, I've Decided You Have the Harder Punch.'

Hardliners and the Kremlin

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—Just as the reports of Brezhnev's troubles in the Kremlin were beginning to die down, Pravda in Moscow chose to give them powerful reinforcement with an article which appears to question his personal role in the leadership.

Kremlin disputes have usually centered on the question of "collective leadership," which was supposed to have replaced Stalin's one-man rule under Khrushchev. During the struggle leading to the fall of Khrushchev, his opponents managed to place in the Soviet press articles which stressed the importance of collective leadership. The message they were conveying was that Khrushchev was ignoring the "collective" with which he was supposed to share power—as was, indeed, confirmed when he was overthrown.

For Pravda now to come out with an article conveying the same message, at the very time the world is alive with speculation about Brezhnev's position, must have entailed a decision at the highest levels in the Kremlin. Khrushchev was accused after his fall of indulging in one-sided, subjective decision-making—and here is Pravda assuring Soviet readers now that "the strength of party leadership lies in its collective nature." This, it explains, provides "safeguards against one-sidedness and against subjective decision-making."

Confirmation

If the article is not intended to accuse Brezhnev, then it is designed to defend him against those who claim that he is ignoring the collective. The information now available is too scant to determine which of the two purposes the article is intended to fulfill, but it must be either one or the other, and thus it provides the confirmation we need of trouble in the Kremlin.

Those who decided on its publication were fully aware of Western reports on the subject, and of the questions which Western broadcasts to Russia must have raised among the Soviet people. Ostensibly, the article may have been intended to answer such questions, but in fact it raises more questions than it answers.

Thus, by speaking of the importance of improving the composition of "leading party organs," Pravda is reminding its readers that very few such improvements have been made in the Politburo since Brezhnev took over. Last October, on the 10th anniversary of the fall of Khrushchev, the 17 members of the Politburo included 11 who had been there 10 years ago. It so happens that the Wilson Cabinet in Britain, which last October had been in office over the same 10 years as Brezhnev's Politburo (except for a three-year spell in opposition)

provides a convenient yardstick for comparison. Only six of Wilson's 18 cabinet members had also served in the 1964 Cabinet. The Cabinet's average age in October was 55 years—and the Politburo's 65. The average age of the five senior Politburo members was 70—and the oldest member of the Cabinet was 62. While the Wilson Cabinet had three members under 40, the Politburo had no one under 50—not even among the second-rank "candidate members."

Occasional references in the speeches of Soviet leaders to the need for young "cadres" in leadership positions are clearly intended to assure the more ambitious aspirants to office that the doors of the Kremlin are not closed to them. The Politburo is aware that its own age structure—which, unlike Kremlin policy debates, cannot be hidden—requires it to offer such reassurance, for what it is worth. It is not worth much, because it is usually accompanied by a phrase which insists on the value of the old "cadres" of party officials, and on the need for the proper combination of the young and the old.

What is proper is never defined, but sometimes there is more stress on the young and sometimes on the old. Now the Pravda article speaks of the influx into the party's leading organs of "new, fresh forces" which, in combination with "old, experienced cadres" makes it possible to preserve and develop the party's "best" traditions. There is no stress on either, but the choice of words and their tone suggest that the Politburo's aged men are on the defensive.

When the stress on collective leadership re-emerged in the articles commemorating the fall of Khrushchev last October, this was accompanied by another politically sensitive theme. The party's Central Committee, whose 300 or so members meet twice a year, plays an "especially great and responsible" role, according to Communist, the leading party journal.

In fact, however, its role is confined to rubber-stamping the Politburo's decisions—except in time of leadership crisis, when the rival factions in the Politburo seek the support of the Central Committee, or the majority of its members. When Khrushchev was overthrown in 1957 by a majority of his colleagues in the Politburo, he appealed to the Central Committee—and his opponents were expelled from the leadership. When Brezhnev overthrew Khrushchev in 1964, it was Brezhnev who brought the Central Committee together, and obtained formal endorsement of his action. What Communist stressed was that the party congress, in electing the Central Committee, "expresses its highest trust, and entrusts the leadership to it."

The Central Committee, it noted, is made up of the party's "most experienced and politically mature members." Because it represents the party's "best forces," its decisions are certain to be "well thought out." It also paid the usual tribute to the Politburo "headed" by Brezhnev, but it was the rare emphasis on the role of the Central Committee and on "collective" leadership that appeared the more significant.

Signs of Pressure

It was during the December meeting of the Central Committee that the first signs appeared of the pressure on Brezhnev to withdraw the assurances he had given to Mr. Kissinger on Jewish emigration, together with hints that the Kremlin might repudiate the trade agreement with the United States. The conservative party officials from the provinces, the "backwoodsmen" who make up the bulk of the Central Committee, never liked the political implications of either agreement. The revived emphasis on the role of the Central Committee and on collective leadership coincides with the translation of their known preferences into effective policy.

Even if Brezhnev recovers from his illness and makes a triumphal public appearance, this will not undo by itself the damage to his political position. When the evidence which can now be found between the lines of the Soviet press is read in the light of the repeated power struggles since the death of Stalin, it yields one inescapable conclusion: The hardliners are once again making a bid for power in the Kremlin.

U.S. Reformers With Clout

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—The history of reform movements in this country has been as rigidly predictable as the publicity pattern for one of Muhammad Ali's challenges: a quick buildup and an even faster collapse.

Common Cause, John W. Gardner's self-styled "citizen lobby," refuses to conform. As its bond met in Washington last week, the five-year-old reform pressure group displayed a heightened sense of its power and prestige—and an awareness of some new problems its leaders do not yet know how to confront.

The sense of accomplishment stems from some obvious achievements. With 315,000 dues-paying members, an annual budget of \$5.5 million, a Washington headquarters jammed with volunteers and first-rate professionals, and an increasingly active network of state affiliates, Common Cause possesses a vitality either of the political parties could envy.

Has Power

Its power is felt in the political arena. This month, federal officeholders and candidates began living with a new campaign spending law lobbied through Congress by a coalition which Common Cause led. This month, too, a report distributed by Common Cause was a principal tool in the overthrow of the House seniority system and three committee chairmen.

That is clout. But the air of celebration at the board meeting mingled with a sense of anxiety about the organization's future, which one who has watched this enterprise from its birth had not seen before.

Basically, Common Cause faces the problems that confront most middle-aged organizations, whatever their function. The "people problem" is the most obvious. Jack Conway, the gifted labor organizer who joined Common Cause in its early days as Gardner's top deputy and who directed the enterprise through its rapid-growth period, formally resigned as president during last week's meeting.

Convinced that Gardner, a nominal Republican, is going to keep Common Cause above the partisan fray in 1976, Conway is going to work for one of the most politically activist unions in the country, the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, because, as he told the board, "my satisfaction with a nonpartisan [approach] is not likely to continue."

Filing his job (being held on in acting basis) by a Conway deputy, David Cohen will be tough enough. But what really shook the board was a hint from

WASHINGTON.—The Democratic party has made a poor showing at the beginning of the 94th Congress. It knows what it is against—President Ford's energy program—and it knows what it wants to replace him in the White House in 1976—but it has no party policy on energy to substitute for the policy it opposes.

The question after the last election in November was, what the Democrats would do with their victory and their large majorities in the House and Senate. The answer so far is: not much.

Last Dec. 10, Hubert Humphrey wrote a private letter to his colleague Speaker Carl Albert in the House of Representatives. It defines the problem of the Democratic party.

Pull Together

"You will recall the luncheon with the governors in Kansas City," he said to Albert. "At that time, I urged that you take the lead here in Congress to pull together the House and Senate leadership for the purpose of designing an overall economic program."

"Here is what I have in mind. You, as speaker, are the top elected Democratic official. I respectfully suggest that you extend an invitation to the Senate leadership and the House leadership, along with certain other members of the House and Senate."

"As it is now, we have a half dozen or more voices in the Congress announcing their own program. Our mutual friend, Mike Mansfield, has stated his economic program. You have stated yours. I have stated mine, and others have announced their plans. But there is no one congressional Democratic leadership economic program to which the public can point or on which we can place our emphasis."

It is interesting that Humphrey took on this role as elder statesman of his party, but not surprising. Last year at this time, he was very ill and not sure he would see the new year in. Sometimes in the night he even wondered whether he wanted to endure the pain and disorientation. But he has not only survived, but he has regained all his old energy, optimism and gaiety.

His letter to Albert continues: "As I see it, between now (mid-December) and the middle of January, you, as the speaker, should hammer out a policy and then present it to the respective caucuses of the House and Senate."

"Once the Democrats have agreed on what they want to do

and where they want to go, the we should sit down with the President and his administration, as we see it, to come to an understanding. This should be followed by prompt action in Congress. If there are disagreements between ourselves and the President—and there will be—we must then proceed with our program. The press expect action."

Humphrey insisted that the Democrats must not accept a Bob Taft's principle that "the duty of the opposition party is to oppose" but that it must fine an alternate program and send it to the American people as a unified institution, even as potential government in waiting.

"We simply must have one who can call the shots in the Democratic party," he said. "There was no serious effort to get the Democrats together, to define a Democratic unity to the economic and energy crisis."

This is one of the enduring mysteries of Washington politics—why plain and sensible ideas like Humphrey's are rejected—and the Democrats are no monopoly on stupidity. President Ford, who has got a quarter of a century on Capitol Hill, refused, like Albert, to work out in advance a compromise or accommodation between the administration and Congress on economic and energy policy.

He did not consult with his own Republican leaders, let alone the Democratic leaders of a majority in the House and Senate, about what remedies he proposed for the nation's energy economic problems. He swung switched from higher taxes, tax rebates, from saving spending, from curbing a compromise to confrontation without any explanation.

In short, the President leaped the Democrats, and to his argument and program to the House and Senate. The Democrats have been very divided among themselves, that they can win the presidential election, but lacking either a leader or program, they resorted to attacking Ford's the Republican party.

Maybe this Democratic state of opposition will work, and by will be blamed, like Henry Hoover, for the economic slide, but old triple-H Humphrey has a good idea. Get together, he said to Albert, a policy, give the people a feeling that the Democrats are something and get going—but far they haven't done it.

Gardner that his tenure as chairman is limited. While pledging to fill out the remaining two years of his current term, Gardner pointedly said, "We're going to have to figure out some way in which I can move on—or the board can move me on."

That hint sent shudders down board members' spines, not only because Gardner's personal prestige has been Common Cause's main asset and organizing tool, but because many of them recognize the organization is precariously narrow in its leadership base.

Despite the steady membership growth, the board reflects an organization that is overwhelmingly white, well-educated and at least upper-middle class. Common Cause is anything but common folk.

Moreover, as some board members acknowledged with chagrin, it is already becoming dangerously inbred. In the membership voting for board places last month, only one of 12 incumbents seeking re-election failed to win, while only two of 36 "petition" candidates (nominated from the membership) won places on the board. That is more than slightly embarrassing for an organization that has opposed seniority and denounced incumbents' advantages in Congress.

The other problem facing Common Cause is its future agenda. Gardner had the foresight (or good luck) to focus Common Cause on "the structural problems" in American politics, particularly those related to the abuse of money, two years before Watergate put those issues into the headlines. Common Cause's law suit forced the disclosure of the Nixon campaign's sordid finances, and the organization led the fight to pass what it regards as remedial measures at both state and national levels.

Some of those "reforms" in-

cluding the new national campaign finance law, are themselves being challenged, so Common Cause lawyers will be defending them in court, while the organization pursues the rest of its agenda, including tough lobbying law and "accountability" rules for such executive agencies as the Bureau of Land Management, the Federal Energy Agency and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

But to hold its place, Common Cause will have to attempt to do not just with the "process" questions, but with such substantive issues as the economy, taxes, energy, now uppermost on people's minds. And on these issues, the board has already found not all "right-minded" people agree, and the class bias of Common Cause's rather narrow leadership tends to tilt its solutions. For example, there are the tradeoffs between jobs and environment in the energy policy field. But hardly anyone in Common Cause's leadership is worried about a job, as its deficit is stilled, its solutions predicated one-sided.

The next five years of Common Cause's life will be harder than its first five. But having got so far, so fast, this extraordinary organization is not likely to over and play dead.

Clarification

In the fourth paragraph of a column "Talleyrand of Arab" (Herald Tribune, Jan. 28), two key words were omitted by error. The sentence should have read "De Gaulle, brought back to power largely by that war and its byproduct, tried by Israel as part of the OAS campaign against him, had no durable commitment to continue previous policy."

C.L. SULZBERGER

Policy
Democr
s Reston



SCOUTS HONOR—President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines and his wife Imelda recite Boy Scout oath during ceremony in Manila launching youth movement.

United Press International.

4th Anniversary of Rule

In Amin's Taciturn Uganda, Even Food Is Unspeakable

By Charles Mohr

KAMPALA, Jan. 29 (NYT).—It is a garden party celebrating the fourth anniversary of Maj. Gen. Idi Amin's seizure of power in this East African nation, a Ugandan major wearing a kilt of the Royal Stewart tartan and a spurs resembling that of the Gordon Highlanders strolled across the lawn carrying a bottle of beer. A visitor asked him the name of Gen. Amin's new kilted regiment. The major looked at his interrogator suspiciously for a moment and then said, "the Black Watch." Laughing uproariously at his own joke, he wandered away. That was one of the few interviews possible during the celebration last weekend of President Amin's 1971 coup d'état. In the atmosphere that the towering, muscular 40-year-old general has created, people do not care to talk. Reliable statistics are nonexistent. A visit to Uganda these days is much like a visit to a medieval court—a matter of impressions, sounds, sights and smells.

The International Commission of Jurists has accused Gen. Amin of instituting a reign of terror in this nation of more than 10 million persons. A former U.S. ambassador said that a minimum of 50,000 persons had been killed. In September, 1972, the President expelled the large Asian community of Indian and Pakistani background, many of whom had British passports and had been important in trade and technology. There followed an exodus of most of the British expatriate community. At the same time, Gen. Amin began a program of heavy spending on military equipment and other items that a demoralized civil service could do little to curb. In early January, Gen. Amin's finance minister, Emmanuel Wadhwa, defected in London, saying that the economy was in chaos. Little is known about the foreign-exchange reserves, but there are hints that they are low. When the food in restaurants is served it is unspeakable, and there is a shortage of implements

Corrects Firing Errors

U.S. Army Successfully Tests Laser-Guided Artillery Shell

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (NYT).—The Army has successfully tested a laser-guided artillery shell that defense officials believe will revolutionize the role of artillery on the battlefield. With the new shell, whose course can be changed in flight to bring it down with high accuracy on a target, artillery would be able to accurately attack moving targets, such as tanks, at long range. At a test firing Monday at the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico, for example, one of the new shells hit a tank moving 20 miles an hour at a range of about three miles. In test firings during the last six months, the shell scored similar hits against moving targets at longer ranges. The test firings have demonstrated the technological feasibility of what is called the "canon-launched guided projectile." The Army is moving into engineering development of the new shell and hopes to begin production within a few years. The "smart bombs" being developed by the Air Force and the new shell for the 155-mm

howitzer—a standard artillery piece in an Army division—represent examples of technological changes, particularly in improving defenses against tanks. The guided projectile project has been accomplished on a relatively small research investment of about \$25 million. A new shell will be expensive, probably about \$6,000, compared with \$150 for a conventional shell for the 155-mm howitzer. The new shell can be fitted into the 155-mm howitzer with no modification to the artillery piece. But the new shell will have some limitations. A forward observer must be in sight of the target so he can direct the laser beam. It means that he must be in a fairly exposed forward position. Tanks are regarded as the principal Soviet threat on the Central European front. The new shell, instead of following a ballistic trajectory that is determined when it leaves the barrel, becomes a guided missile that can be directed to a target, thus allowing correction for firing errors or evasive action by a moving target. On the basis of test firings, Army officials believe that an accuracy of within one to three feet at any range can be obtained with the new shell. The conventional ammunition for the 155-mm howitzer has a probable error of 45 to 60 feet.

Ethiopia Regime To Move Against Rebels in Eritrea

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Ethiopia's military government announced yesterday that it had abandoned its policy of restraint and would move to eliminate separatist guerrillas operating in the northern province of Eritrea. A statement read on Radio Ethiopia said that threats to public order there could no longer be tolerated. Diplomats said that the statement could be the prelude to full-scale military action against the two main guerrilla groups, the Eritrean Liberation Front and the Marxist-oriented rival, the Popular Liberation Front. But they said that such action would require a nationwide mobilization, since ELPF and PLF forces are scattered over thousands of miles of barren country. Since 1962, the separatists have been waging a guerrilla war to gain independence for Eritrea. Talks earlier this month with Ethiopia's 4-month-old military government broke down when the government refused to withdraw its troops from the area or discuss the independence question.

Bandits Get \$480,000 From Bank in Rome

ROME, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Three armed men entered the First National City Bank in central Rome today, knocked out a guard and a teller and escaped with \$480,000. Police said an accomplice drove the robbers away. The robbery occurred about an hour after the bank opened.

Attacker of Pietà Goes to Australia

ROME, Jan. 29 (AP).—László Tóth, a Hungarian-born Australian who damaged Michelangelo's Pietà in St. Peter's Basilica in May, 1972, left Rome for Australia last night. "This is not my farewell, but only an *arrivederci*," he told newsmen before boarding an Australian jetliner. After battering the marble masterpiece with a hammer, Tóth was judged insane and committed to a mental hospital for 32 months. He was freed last week, but Qantas airlines refused to take him aboard until security agents arrived to accompany him. Tóth was accompanied by two Qantas security agents.

Arthur Judson, 93, a Founder Of CBS, Concert Manager

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP).—Arthur Judson, 93, one of the founders of what is now the Columbia Broadcasting System and a leading American concert manager for nearly 35 years, died yesterday. Between 1930 and 1935, Mr. Judson simultaneously managed the New York Philharmonic Symphony and the Philadelphia Orchestra, as well as the summer concert series at Lewisohn Stadium in New York City and at Robin Hood Dell in Philadelphia. At the same time, he was president of Columbia Concerts Corp., which included his own concert management group, Arthur Judson Inc., and he was the second-largest stockholder of CBS. In 1938, he became sole owner of what is now known as Columbia Records. Favorite Pastime Mr. Judson's favorite pastime was chopping wood. At the age of 63, in 1943, he brought in 23 cords of timber at his summer camp in Canada. He was a native of Dayton, Ohio. He began his career as a violinist and at 19 he was named dean of the music conservatory at Denison University in Granville, Ohio. In 1926, he and three partners used \$75,000 to buy a small radio station. They signed a network of 16 stations and promised each \$500 a week to carry the network's programs. They had just founded CBS. Philip Brocklehurst MAOLESFIELD, England, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Sir Philip, Brocklehurst, 87, the last survivor of Sir Ernest Shackleton's Antarctic expedition of 1907, died here yesterday. Sir Philip was one of a dozen

pioneer scientists who sailed from New Zealand with Sir Ernest in a second-hand wooden sailing ship, the Nimrod. The expedition got within 97 miles of the magnetic South Pole. TWIN FALLS, Idaho, Jan. 29 (AP).—Mary A. Prentiss, 58, one of the nation's top women tennis players and winner of 30 national titles from 1950 through 1972, died Monday. Mary A. Prentiss was a journalist and writer on cuisine, has unearthed "Le Cahier de Recettes de Mme Maigret" (Madame Maigret's Notebook of Recipes). The reading public assumes Louise Maigret listed her recipes somewhere. Since we cannot find them, Courtine has corrected the oversight. Even Better Cold "In 'Maigret et le Marchand de Vin,' the inspector stated that his liver & his bourgeoisie was one of his favorite dishes, even better cold the following day. "Did you get enough," Maigret asked his wife, "so that we can eat some cold tomorrow as hors d'oeuvres?" To create the missing notebook, Courtine skinned 51 Maigret volumes and discovered references to 111 dishes. He extracted the quotations, supplied recipes to suit the citations, added a chatty note of his own to each and recommended wines that he presumed Maigret would have chosen. The recipes are definitely *à la française*. Last week, Courtine and publisher Robert Laffont gave a luncheon spiritually directed by Louise Maigret. It was a solid French lunch, extravagant in the quality of its primary ingredients, dictated according to the preferences of the inspector and held in a private dining room of Le Village, a restaurant just across the river from Quai des Orfèvres "headquarters." The menu opened with lobster à la mayonnaise. For festive occasion, there was a choice of four differently flavored mayonnaises. It was a natural beginning. Hadn't the inspector said in "Maigret et le Fantôme," "I know you are going to take *andouillette*. I am offering myself a little bit of cold lobster à la mayonnaise." After the finger bowls, fresh napkins were presented. This was a big day for Louise. Main course was *Fricandeau d'Oseille*, so adored by Maigret that he

FASHION
Saint Laurent: Youngest and Freshest Ever

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The T-shirt never had it so good as this morning in Yves Saint Laurent's new collection. A fashion invented by goodness knows whom, goodness knows where, the striped T-shirt has for years been the uniform of truckmen, bricklayers, schoolchildren and all those who pursue the sporting life, but leave it to Saint Laurent to put it on the world's most elegant women. It's the same kind of thing he did some 15 years ago as a boy wonder at Dior, when he turned the motorcyclist's black leather jackets into high fashion, where they have been ever since.

The T-shirt is just part of a collection that, with Saint Laurent's sense of humor, glorifies all the unglorious basics of everyday fashion, including slacks, shirts and mechanics' jump suits. "It's my favorite. It's me," he says, and it certainly is. It is also the youngest, freshest, most amusing couture collection that Paris has ever seen.

The secret behind the Saint Laurent fashions is a new, heavy silk jersey developed especially for the designer by Racine. Form fitting and with a slight shine, it eases him into a slimmer look than even his spring ready-to-wear but keeps the clothes wrinkle-free and packable, a necessity these days. The secret shows his T-shirts as tank tops for pants suits. Like most designers, he has made up his mind this season that you can't lick pants, so you better them. With pants they look like the cotton jersey originals, striped in blue and outlined in blue around the neck and armholes. Later, with or without sleeves, they are worn with ultra simple jackets and skirts along with matching fringed scarfs, also translated from right off the street. They grow into button-up-the-front daytime dresses with cardigan necklines and finally into long form-fitting evening tubes, an elegant version of the cotton jerseys that have been indispensable for some time. One of Saint Laurent's most amusing uses of his new fabric is for jackets that look like casual



Above: Saint Laurent's black and white jersey T-shirt and scarf with slim jersey skirt. At right: Saint Laurent's black jersey jumpsuit with printed crepe-de-chine jacket.

cardigan sweaters. They are coverups for short black dresses in the new silk jersey, usually with cutout backs crossed by suspender straps. There is always a Ford in every Saint Laurent collection, and this season no customer will forego one of his evening dresses in the same heavy black silk jersey. The degrees of bareness vary, but they all cling to the figure as lovingly as bathing suits. For softness the designer gives them big, loose jackets, usually bright red or green and printed in what look like big, careless splashes of black paint. With the jackets tied at the neckline and floating behind, they are the ultimate in under-dressing and guaranteed to be at home in any restaurant or apartment around the world. Saint Laurent elevates the mechanics' jump suit to stardom along with the T-shirt. He makes them of both black and white silk jersey with the traditional breast pockets and elasticized waists. Sometimes he adds the print jacket for a woman who isn't sure of her exit lines and always he hangs them with gold chains and adds gold or silver sandals. For the past year, European women have been turning thumbs down on evening pajamas, but they will be back in party slacks with this look. Skirt lengths are totally unimportant in the collection. The shortest are the two little unbuttoned flapper dresses, made of printed silk jersey and covered with jet or crystal bead fringe. Evening dresses are insipid length or right down to the floor. There is lots of black in the collection, and it looks even blacker because it is shown with dark stockings. Saint Laurent has bypassed all the black sub-stitutes and prefers good strong colors like fire red and emerald green. Even though it's slim, his new evening gown has a romantic, Southern-belle look in dotted silk with a deep oval neckline outlined in a wide ruffle, a sash waistline and another ruffle at the hem. Though many dresses are sleeveless or at least show lots more skin than for the past few years, Saint Laurent remembers



there are still some customers who still like to cover up. For them he has made dark chiffrons, but with shirt sleeves and pockets in the big skirts to match his down-to-earth mood, a mood carried out in even the casual, young page boy hair-dos by Alexandre. Guy Laroche Guy Laroche's theme for both sexes is the yachting life, though the era of the big yachts seems about to vanish from the social scene. Luckily his pullover tops like middies, the turn-back straw hats and even the full, above-an-knee pants copied from Portuguese sailors will look just as well on resort beaches as at sea. Men's fashions are soft, casual and sporty. They include striped shirts with open necklines and matching, striped scarves instead of ties; black and white satin evening blazers and both black and white jump suits for evening wear. Laroche does the white suit for both men and women. His evening gowns are tiered and ruffled, and mostly white.

DINING: Recipes Favored by Inspector Maigret

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (UPI).—Early in his career, Inspector Jules Maigret entered a small stationery store in Montmartre. The old woman proprietor was harsh and suspicious. To cajole her into answering a few questions, he bought two large copy books. That evening he gave them to his wife Louise.

Louise used one for pasting clippings about her husband. In the other she wrote down recipes from her favorite Alsace recipes from Dr. Pardon's wife, with whom she dined every fortnight, and recipes of dishes Maigret enjoyed while away from home on his investigations.

Flesh-and-blood characters eat and drink. Georges Simenon's inspector is no paper doll but a man of discerning tastes. He disdains the cliché of dishes "constellated with truffles or crayfish tails." He favors his *gigot rose* with a pearl of blood. He has a predilection for runny omelets, *sautez de porc*, guinea hen *en croûte*, and *tripes à la mode de Caen*.

Now, Robert Courtine, a journalist and writer on cuisine, has unearthed "Le Cahier de Recettes de Mme Maigret" (Madame Maigret's Notebook of Recipes). The reading public assumes Louise Maigret listed her recipes somewhere. Since we cannot find them, Courtine has corrected the oversight.

In "Maigret et le Marchand de Vin," the inspector stated that his liver & his bourgeoisie was one of his favorite dishes, even better cold the following day. "Did you get enough," Maigret asked his wife, "so that we can eat some cold tomorrow as hors d'oeuvres?" To create the missing notebook, Courtine skinned 51 Maigret volumes and discovered references to 111 dishes. He extracted the quotations, supplied recipes to suit the citations, added a chatty note of his own to each and recommended wines that he presumed Maigret would have chosen. The recipes are definitely *à la française*.

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rhapsodized about it in four books. The meat, simmered for two hours in stock and white wine, is the kind of dish that cobbles the reputation of the French bourgeoisie. The vegetable accompaniment was a marvel: a mélange of one part spinach and two parts sorrel, bound with fresh cream. All guests took second helpings. To insure that the meal was up to the specifications of the Maigret household, Courtine's Paris butcher ordered a milk-fed calf from Normandy. Rather than an assortment of cheeses, there was a single super-

Seeking Stable Relationships

Increasing Numbers of Ex-Swingers

By George Alexander

NEW YORK.—The sexual revolutionaries of the 1960s whose battle cry used to be "If it feels good, do it," are now saying that sex doesn't mean a thing if it doesn't have an emotional ring, according to a panel of social scientists. The group of psychologists, physicians and sociologists who discussed the problem of human sexuality here before the 141st annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science reported that increasing numbers of ex-swingers are now seeking more stable relationships based on affection and mutual respect, rather than on sexual acrobatics. The irony of this development, they said, is that it is happening at a time when the bulk of the American people appeared to be overcoming their long-standing sexual timidity and restraint. "The tendency to reduce sex to pure animalistic behavior is about played out," said Amiel Etzioni, a Columbia University sociologist. "Those who championed sexual free-fall are now more interested in affectionate bonding. Now that X-rated films and massage parlors have come to Montana, the Village (Greenwich Village) is discovering meaningful relationships."

Although Mr. Etzioni was sharply questioned by reporters about the statistical evidence on which he based these conclusions, it turned out to be interviews conducted of 250 single people in Greenwich Village, 50 young couples who have lived together prior to marriage in New Jersey and several thousand interviews conducted by another scientist—his basic points were for the most part substantiated by other scientists who have also been studying the nation's sexual mores. "We have noticed that people whose approach to sex is strictly mechanical or hedonistic are rapidly falling by the wayside," said Dr. Robert Kolodny, director of endocrine research at the Reproductive Biology Research Foundation in St. Louis, Mo. "People have found it (a swinging sex life) to be more enslaving realize that, on the contrary, it

was then a new Paris restaurant, Lasserre. Courtine, who claims he can swallow a book or two a day; is now digesting all of Balzac, an author he has been rereading since adolescence. The work of bon vivant Balzac is larded with passages about food and drink. Courtine's next project will be a similar literary concoction. Words by Balzac; recipes by Courtine. "Le Cahier de Recettes de Madame Maigret." Presented by Courtine. Published by Robert Laffont.

Jesuits for Equalizing Priests, Lay Members

ROME, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Jesuit delegates from 103 countries cast a preliminary vote today in favor of equality among priests and lay members of their order. A spokesman for the 325 General Congregation of the Society of Jesus, meeting near the Vatican to discuss the order's role in the modern world, did not give voting figures. He said that it was only an "indicative vote," or opinion poll, and a final vote on the subject would be taken later in the session.

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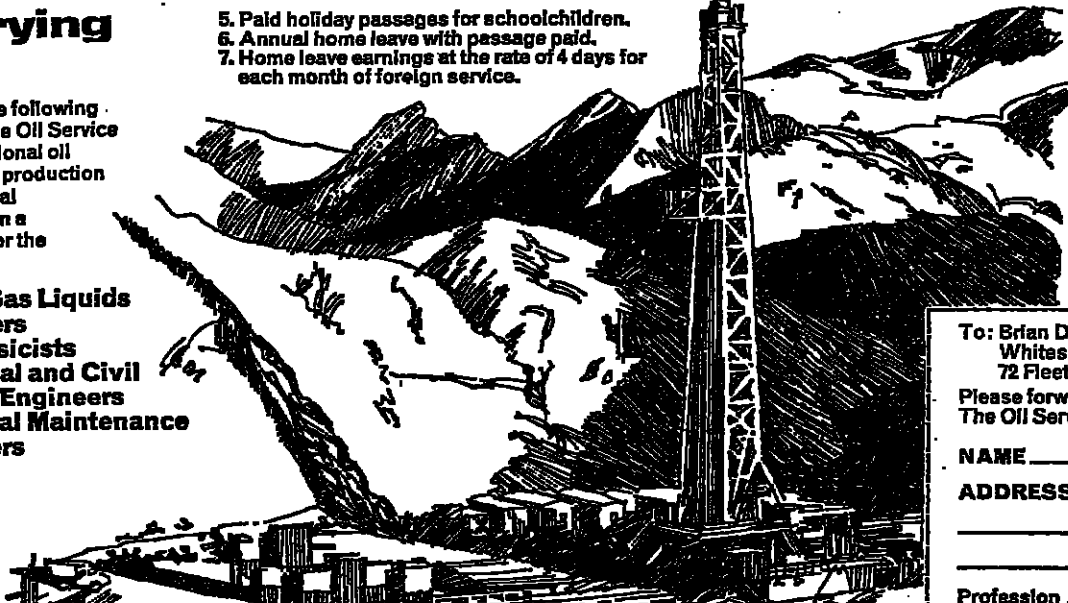
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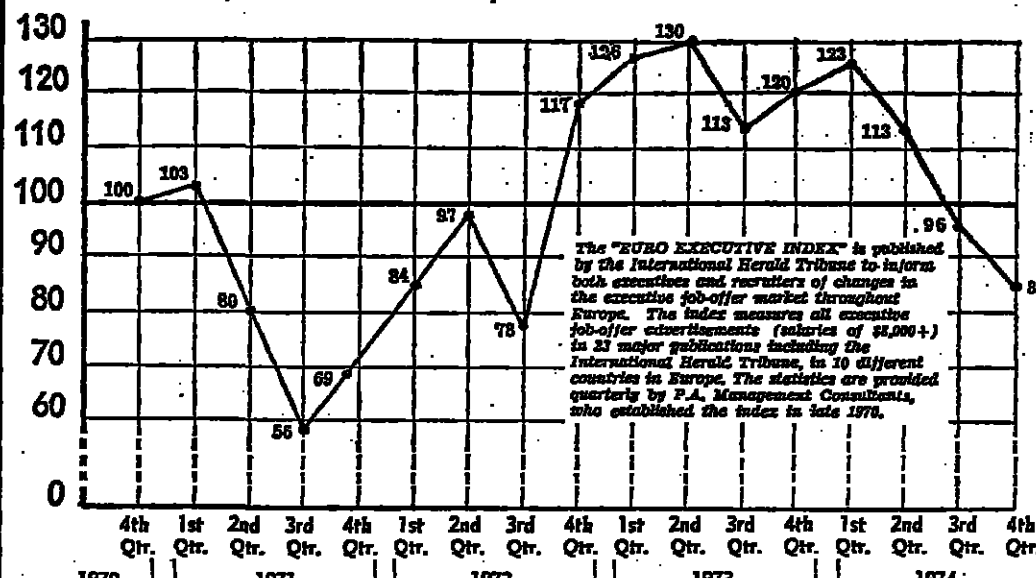
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FOURTH QUARTER "EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX" PART 1

The general index has dropped well below 100 for the last quarter of 1974: a loss of 38 points from the first quarter.



The "EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX" is published by the International Herald Tribune to inform both executives and recruiters of changes in the executive job-offer market throughout Europe. The index measures all executive job-offer advertisements (salaries of \$5,000+) in 21 major publications including the International Herald Tribune, in 10 different countries in Europe. The statistics are provided quarterly by P.A. Management Consultants, who established the index in July 1970.

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As Exports Continue to Be Strong

German Trade in Record Surpluses

By James Furlong

BONN, Jan. 29 (AP-DJ).—Germany posted a record trade surplus last year of 50.787 billion marks, nearly as large as that of the two previous years combined.

Exports rose to 230.454 billion marks from 178.398 billion in 1973 and imports increased to 179.667 billion marks from 145.417 billion.

The 1974 result, which was well above a record monthly surplus of 5.287 billion marks in December, was well ahead of the previous annual high of 47.979 billion marks in 1973 and far short of the combined 1972-73 figure of 53.257 billion marks.

It contrasts with the \$10.08 billion 1974 deficit announced by

the United States Monday. This U.S. figure, like the German, is based on FOB (free-on-board) exports and CIF (cost, insurance and freight) imports.

The December German surplus is up sharply from surpluses of 3.629 billion marks in November and 2.02 billion a year earlier, and is slightly higher than the previous monthly record of 5.073 billion marks posted in February 1974.

The 1974 current account surplus soared to 26.1 billion marks from 12.1 billion in 1973. The current account includes not only merchandise trade, in which Germany usually has a strong surplus, but also such items as tourism and transfer payments that yield a deficit.

The current account showed a 3.9-billion-mark positive balance

in December, up from 2.2 billion in November and 1.3 billion a year earlier.

Early in 1974, some officials, including Bundesbank vice-president Oskar Emminger, forecast that increased oil prices would reduce the current account to bare balance or even force it into a small deficit, but these fears did not materialize.

Oil prices did rise sharply, to more than 141 million tons of crude petroleum and refined products in 1974 from 15 billion marks for 152 million tons in 1973, according to figures published on Dec. 13 by Esso A.G. However, increased oil imports costs were not sufficient to cancel out the strong rise in German exports.

An informed source said errors in forecasting the current account stemmed from underestimates of the extent to which inflation would accelerate in other countries. While Germany's prices rose about 7 1/2 per cent in 1974, most of its trading partners experienced double-digit inflation ranging up to 25 per cent for Japan.

The low German inflation rate helped keep its goods competitive on the international market despite a rise in the deutsche mark's trade-weighted revaluation against all foreign currencies to 30.1 per cent at Dec. 31 from 10.6 per cent on Jan. 4 (basis end-1973).

Another factor in the export success appears to be Germany's reputation for punctual delivery of high quality capital goods, which form the largest single category of its foreign sales.

The December surplus, though a record, was less than generally expected. For the past week rumors were circulating in the foreign exchange market that the December surge would total around 6 billion marks. As a result, the official announcement by the Federal Statistics Office in Wiesbaden helped give the dollar a lift to 2.342 marks at the close from 2.320 at the opening.

Despite Germany's huge trade surpluses, the overall payments position has weakened from 1973 due to a capital outflow. In January-November, the latest period for which figures are available, the balance of all statistical recorded trade, service, transfer and capital transactions showed a surplus of only 1.148 billion marks, down from 2.627 billion in the like year-earlier period.

Officials explain that capital outflows resulted largely from the exodus of speculative money that entered the country in 1973 before flotation of European currencies that year, withdrawal of foreign deposits following the Herstatt bank-collapse on June 26 and an increase in trade credits associated with the rise in merchandise trade.

U.S. Jobless Rate to Stay High

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP-DJ).—The steep climb in U.S. unemployment, which still has months to run, will take years to reverse.

Economists in and out of government agree that the swift upswing in joblessness caused by the current recession is not likely to be followed by a similarly rapid decline. The unemployment rate has zoomed from a seasonally adjusted 5.4 per cent of the work force last August to a 13-year high of 7.1 per cent in December, and it appears to be headed for 8 per cent or so by March. Then the jobless rate is likely to stick around 8 per cent for nearly all of 1975, most economists figure.

But working the rate back down to a more normal 4 to 5 per cent is likely to be a long, hard process. The Joint Economic Committee of Congress, stating that high unemployment "seems destined to dominate the remainder of this decade," forecasts that even above-average economic growth rates would not reduce joblessness below 5 per cent until 1980. While administration economists think that is too pessimistic, they concede it will be two to three years before the unemployment problem can be reduced to normal dimensions.

Boom Unlikely

For one thing, the path back down to tolerable jobless rates will start from the highest point since the end of the great Depression; unemployment has not exceeded 8 per cent since 1940.

More important, the sort of boom that would

rapidly restore "full employment" is unlikely—and, many economists contend, also undesirable, because it would threaten an even worse outbreak of inflation. Anyway, the economic pinch imposed by energy costs and shortages may slow job growth for several years.

Economist Charles Schultz of the Brookings Institution in Washington calculates that even if good luck and effective government economic policies combine to produce a steady economic growth rate of 1 per cent a year (about 4 per cent is the long-term average), it would take until mid-1978 to reduce unemployment to 5 per cent.

That grim outlook has profound economic, political and social implications. It means tough job hunting for college seniors, housewives, teenagers and other new entrants to the labor force. It also means billions of dollars of added strain on federal and state budgets for unemployment benefits, and threatens potential social unrest among the groups hardest hit by unemployment, such as black teen-agers, whose jobless rate already is 38 per cent, compared with 16 per cent for white teen-agers.

For President Ford, the prospect of a long bout of high unemployment creates a peril that could end a presidency. Mr. Ford has already been warned by his economic aides that bad-looking unemployment rates are sure to continue in election year 1976. Even if the recession should end later this year, it's doubtful that the politically potent jobless rate would drop below 6.5 per cent or so during 1976, his economists concede.

Despite Drop in Price Since Pact Signed

3 Asian States to Honor U.S. Cotton Deal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP-DJ).—Three Asian countries are expected to honor contracts calling for them to take delivery of an estimated \$450 million of 1974 U.S. cotton, despite a 45-per-cent drop in its cost since the purchase agreements were signed, a top Agriculture Department official said yesterday.

Assistant Secretary Clayton Yeutter, just back from a two-

week visit to the Far East, also told a news conference that Japan may soon resume beef imports. This could mean a market for U.S. grain-fed beef.

The cotton situation stems from contracts signed with U.S. companies when prices were at records a year or more ago. Prices have dropped precipitously since then. Consequently, buyers in South Korea, Taiwan and the Philippines have balked at honoring the earlier purchases.

Mr. Yeutter said about 1.3 million bales may be involved, with South Korea buying about 700,000 bales. Most of the cotton, he said, is still in the United States pending settlements.

N.Y. Prices Leap Ahead As Volume Stays High

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP-DJ).—The stock market continued its rally today, overcoming early profit-taking to score solid gains in another day of heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones Industrial average rose 11.19 points to 705.96. The index was down during most of the morning before turning higher. It was up 10.8 at 3 o'clock. Advancing issues outnumbered losers by about 1,015 to 455.

Volume totaled 27.41 million shares compared with yesterday's turnover of 31.76 million shares and Monday's record 32.13 million.

Brokers said buyer interest resumed shortly before noon when the morning's profit-taking began drying up.

"There is still enormous liquidity on the sidelines," said one broker, "and when the early market didn't give up much ground it was a signal to those who sat back to come piling in."

Another broker noted that investors were encouraged when shares of both Du Pont and Weyerhaeuser held their own and even gained despite disappointing earnings reports.

IBM rose 7 1/2 points to 137 1/4, adding to its gain of 16 7/8 points yesterday. The steep rise followed a court of appeals reversal of an anti-trust judgment against IBM brought by Telex, which remains suspended at 3 3/8.

Digital Equipment rose 8 1/8 to 66 1/4 despite a report of lower second-quarter earnings. The company said it expects to expand at "a rate greater than the industry growth," which sources say is 15 per cent.

In other computer stocks National Cash Register climbed 1 1/2 to 19 1/2 and Honeywell gained 1 5/8 to 26 1/4.

Du Pont rose 2 1/4 to 96 after slipping in early trading. The company reported sharply lower fourth-quarter and year earnings.

Also reporting lower earnings was Weyerhaeuser, which closed at 30 1/4 off 1 1/4.

Upjohn dropped 1 7/8 to 31 7/8. The Food and Drug Commission said 82 patients may have died after being treated with two Upjohn antibiotics. The stock sank 3 5/8 yesterday after an adverse report on the company's two oral diabetes drugs.

Foremost-McKesson rose 1 1/4 to 13. The company reported

Fall in Index In U.S. Is at Record Rate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP).—The economic indicators used by the U.S. government to forecast future economic trends are sliding downward at a record pace, the Commerce Department said today.

The department reported that the so-called leading indicators dropped 2.4 per cent in December.

At the same time, the department revised the figures for November to show a 3.5-per-cent drop that month. Preliminary figures released earlier had showed a 1.5-per-cent decline in November.

The revised figures made the November drop the worst on record, surpassing a 3.3-per-cent slip in September.

The index has now slided for five straight months for a total decline of 11 per cent. The Commerce Department said that is the worst sustained decline in the index since the department began compiling it in 1948.

The outlook projected by the nine factors in the composite index was for rising unemployment, smaller paychecks for people still working and reduced consumer spending.

The figures also placed in jeopardy administration expectations that the economy would begin a revival by mid-year.

Economists are divided over how far in advance of economic trends the index moves. Recently, its moves have been very close to broader economic changes.

Profit-Taking Reduces Gains After Sharp Rally of Dollar

PARIS, Jan. 29 (AP-DJ).—The dollar rallied sharply today in the dealers described as "very reticent" trading before settling back to show a modest gain for the day.

In Switzerland, for example, the dollar opened at 2.47 francs, rose as high as 2.56 and closed at 2.49. Equally sharp swings were recorded in other major markets.

Dealers said the sharp movements underlined the "oversold" position of the dollar. "Everybody is trying to cover his short positions at almost any cost," one trader observed. Some profit-taking was apparent late in the day as the dollar inched back from its mid-day highs.

Dealers had a number of explanations to offer for today's movement, including "disappointing" trade results announced by West Germany early this morning. Although the December surplus was a record 5.3 billion deutsche marks, the market apparently had been anticipating a surplus of 6 billion DM.

Dealers also credited official

"jawboning." West Germany's Finance Minister Hans Apel said in a Cologne radio interview today that the dollar was unrealistically low and that the recent rapid decline could lead to problems for German exports. "This more or less echoed what French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said yesterday in Paris."

"The message," one dealer observed, "is that enough is enough, that the dollar won't be allowed to endlessly decline."

There was much speculation that the U.S. Federal Reserve had forcefully begun to support the dollar yesterday as the U.S. currency rallied sharply in New York on top of the gains recorded earlier in Europe. However, usually well-informed sources doubted that this was the result of Fed intervention.

Another factor cited was today's announcement that Belgium was lowering its official discount rate half a percentage point to 8 1/4 per cent.

The very steep decline in U.S. interest rates over the last few months is generally credited with having triggered the move out of the dollar. Declines in interest rates in other countries would presumably help the dollar as there would be less incentive to sell the U.S. currency.

In Brussels, the dollar rose to 35.95 francs Belgian francs, up from 35.175 yesterday.

In Paris, after rising as high as 2.57 francs, the dollar closed at 2.49, up sharply from 2.3775 yesterday.

In Frankfurt, the dollar rose to 2.36 deutsche marks but closed at 2.342 compared to 2.31 yesterday.

Price Rises in France Are Tapering

PARIS, Jan. 29 (AP-DJ).—French consumer prices rose 15.2 per cent last year, the government reported today. By the end of the year, however, the monthly increase had been reduced to less than 1 per cent, allowing the government to claim a major success in its efforts to overcome inflation.

In December, the index rose 0.8 per cent to 144.3 (1970 equals 100). This followed a 0.9 per cent increase in November.

The government has promised to keep the monthly increase in the index below 1 per cent before the end of the year. The next official goal is to halve this monthly rate of gain by mid-June.

Such a rate "will place us in the front rank of countries which have whipped inflation," Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade stated. "We have already gone half the distance," he added. However, he warned that there will be some months when keeping to this schedule will be "difficult."

In particular, the index in January and February is expected to register rather sharp increases with utility charges and food prices expected to rise.

Australia's Curb On Car Imports Shocks Japanese

TOKYO, Jan. 29 (AP-DJ).—Japanese automakers expressed surprise and distress today at Australia's announcement of import quotas for motor vehicles.

Officials at both Nissan Motor Co. and Toyota Motor Co. said the move appeared to be contrary to the principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said the Australian decision was received "very calmly" by the government, however. One official said Japan is hardly in a position to complain to Australia about the import quota in view of Japan's nearly one-year-old suspension of beef imports.

The MITI officials said the government would study what steps might be taken after details of the Australian decision are announced.

Nissan and Toyota also said they are awaiting details of the Australian plan. The Japanese want to know whether it involves commercial vehicles as well as passenger autos and how the Australian government intends to divide the overall import quota among various foreign manufacturers.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

American Beef Packers			
Six Months	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	471.0	449.0	
Profits (millions)	126*	4.4	
Per Share			2.29
American Can			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	650.5	562.4	
Profits (millions)	17.5	12.0	
Per Share			0.94 0.64
Am. Smelting & Refining			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	12.8	36.9	
Per Share			0.52 1.39
Bethlehem Steel			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	1,485.3	1,105.5	
Profits (millions)	121.6	52.1	
Per Share			2.79 1.20
Brant International			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	141.7	119.4	
Profits (millions)	8.7	4.4	
Per Share			0.34 0.22
Brunswick			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	552.4	445.6	
Profits (millions)	26.1	23.1	
Per Share			1.30 1.15
Castle & Cooke			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	758.1	694.9	
Profits (millions)	42.7	26.9	
Per Share			2.77 1.73
Consolidated Freightways			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	185.5	151.7	
Profits (millions)	5.4	9.1	
Per Share			0.43 0.73
Du Pont			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	1,633.0	1,548.0	
Profits (millions)	35.0	143.0	
Per Share			0.67 3.63
Esso			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	5,910.0	5,964.0	
Profits (millions)	404.0	586.0	
Per Share			8.20 12.04
Duke Power			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	226.8	153.0	
Profits (millions)	24.1	24.0	
Per Share			0.36 0.43
Ingersoll-Rand			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	624.0	600.7	
Profits (millions)	105.6	99.6	
Per Share			1.81 1.87
Merck			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	394.0	315.0	
Profits (millions)	30.6	25.0	
Per Share			1.72 1.39
Minn. Mining & Mfg.			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	728.3	662.1	
Profits (millions)	63.9	76.9	
Per Share			0.56 0.68
Missouri Pacific RR			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	2,836.0	2,545.0	
Profits (millions)	301.7	295.5	
Per Share			2.86 2.62
NL Industries			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	361.3	382.4	
Profits (millions)	13.2	12.5	
Per Share			0.55 0.51
Norfolk & Western RR			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	264.4	233.7	
Profits (millions)	24.5	19.6	
Per Share			2.35 1.87
Philadelphia Electric			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	272.8	194.6	
Profits (millions)	28.8	29.4	
Per Share			0.37 0.42
Philipp Morris			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	782.6	714.5	
Profits (millions)	42.3	35.6	
Per Share			0.73 0.62
Southern Railway			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	231.4	203.0	
Profits (millions)	16.3	14.5	
Per Share			1.08 0.96
U.S. Steel			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (mill.)	2,447.2	1,895.8	
Profits (millions)	171.4	104.5	
Per Share			3.16 1.92
Wheeling Pittsburgh			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	1,037.2	761.1	
Profits (millions)	73.4	9.4	
Per Share			19.23 1.73
Weyerhaeuser			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	592.5	569.6	
Profits (millions)	42.3	72.4	
Per Share			0.20 0.56

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1903	1967	2143	2129	2691	2682	2634	2199	2348	2587	2722	2619	4100	4230	4402	4371	4242			
1939	1968	2147	2130	2692	2683	2635	2200	2349	2588	2723	2620	4101	4231	4403	4372	4243			
1940	1969	2148	2131	2693	2684	2636	2201	2350	2589	2724	2621	4102	4232	4404	4373	4244			
1941	1970	2149	2132	2694	2685	2637	2202	2351	2590	2725	2622	4103	4233	4405	4374	4245			
1942	1971	2150	2133	2695	2686	2638	2203	2352	2591	2726	2623	4104	4234	4406	4375	4246			
1943	1972	2151	2134	2696	2687	2639	2204	2353	2592	2727	2624	4105	4235	4407	4376	4247			
1944	1973	2152	2135	2697	2688	2640	2205	2354	2593	2728	2625	4106	4236	4408	4377	4248			
1945	1974	2153	2136	2698	2689	2641	2206	2355	2594	2729	2626	4107	4237	4409	4378	4249			
1946	1975	2154	2137	2699	2690	2642	2207	2356	2595	2730	2627	4108	4238	4410	4379	4250			
1947	1976	2155	2138	2700	2691	2643	2208	2357	2596	2731	2628	4109	4239	4411	4380	4251			
1948	1977	2156	2139	2701	2692	2644	2209	2358	2597	2732	2629	4110	4240	4412	4381	4252			
1949	1978	2157	2140	2702	2693	2645	2210	2359	2598	2733	2630	4111	4241	4413	4382	4253			
1950	1979	2158	2141	2703	2694	2646	2211	2360	2599	2734	2631	4112	4242	4414	4383	4254			
1951	1980	2159	2142	2704	2695	2647	2212	2361	2600	2735	2632	4113	4243	4415	4384	4255			
1952	1981	2160	2143	2705	2696	2648	2213	2362	2601	2736	2633	4114	4244	4416	4385	4256			
1953	1982	2161	2144	2706	2697	2649	2214	2363	2602	2737	2634	4115	4245	4417	4386	4257			
1954	1983	2162	2145	2707	2698	2650	2215	2364	2603	2738	2635	4116	4246	4418	4387	4258			
1955	1984	2163	2146	2708	2699	2651	2216	2365	2604	2739	2636	4117	4247	4419	4388	4259			
1956	1985	2164	2147	2709	2700	2652	2217	2366	2605	2740	2637	4118	4248	4420	4389	4260			
1957	1986	2165	2148	2710	2701	2653	2218	2367	2606	2741	2638	4119	4249	4421	4390	4261			
1958	1987	2166	2149	2711	2702	2654	2219	2368	2607	2742	2639	4120	4250	4422	4391	4262			
1959	1988	2167	2150	2712	2703	2655	2220	2369	2608	2743	2640	4121	4251	4423	4392	4263			
1960	1989	2168	2151	2713	2704	2656	2221	2370	2609	2744	2641	4122	4252	4424	4393	4264			
1961	1990	2169	2152	2714	2705	2657	2222	2371	2610	2745	2642	4123	4253	4425	4394	4265			
1962	1991	2170	2153	2715	2706	2658	2223	2372	2611	2746	2643	4124	4254	4426	4395	4266			
1963	1992	2171	2154	2716	2707	2659	2224	2373	2612	2747	2								

3781	3782	3783	3784	3785	3786	3787	3788	3789	3790	3791	3792	3793	3794	3795	3796	3797	3798	3799	3800	3801	3802	3803	3804	3805	3806	3807	3808	3809	3810	3811	3812	3813	3814	3815	3816	3817	3818	3819	3820	3821	3822	3823	3824	3825	3826	3827	3828	3829	3830	3831	3832	3833	3834	3835	3836	3837	3838	3839	3840	3841	3842	3843	3844	3845	3846	3847	3848	3849	3850	3851	3852	3853	3854	3855	3856	3857	3858	3859	3860	3861	3862	3863	3864	3865	3866	3867	3868	3869	3870	3871	3872	3873	3874	3875	3876	3877	3878	3879	3880	3881	3882	3883	3884	3885	3886	3887	3888	3889	3890	3891	3892	3893	3894	3895	3896	3897	3898	3899	3900	3901	3902	3903	3904	3905	3906	3907	3908	3909	3910	3911	3912	3913	3914	3915	3916	3917	3918	3919	3920	3921	3922	3923	3924	3925	3926	3927	3928	3929	3930	3931	3932	3933	3934	3935	3936	3937	3938	3939	3940	3941	3942	3943	3944	3945	3946	3947	3948	3949	3950	3951	3952	3953	3954	3955	3956	3957	3958	3959	3960	3961	3962	3963	3964	3965	3966	3967	3968	3969	3970	3971	3972	3973	3974	3975	3976	3977	3978	3979	3980	3981	3982	3983	3984	3985	3986	3987	3988	3989	3990	3991	3992	3993	3994	3995	3996	3997	3998	3999	4000
2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400
2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394</																																																																																																																																																																																																														

Bonds so selected for redemption will become and be due and payable in United States Dollars on March 1, 1975, at the office of Dillon, Read & Co., 48 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, at one hundred per cent (100%) of the principal amount thereof with interest accrued thereon to the redemption date. Bonds should be presented to the office of Dillon, Read & Co. together with all appurtenant coupons maturing subsequent to the redemption date. If money for the redemption of all the Bonds to be redeemed are available at the office of Dillon, Read & Co. on the redemption date, interest thereon will cease to accrue from and after such date.

At the option of the respective holders of bearer Bonds selected for redemption, the principal amount thereof and interest thereon may be converted into the respective currencies of the countries of issue of the Bonds, as follows: (a) in the Netherlands, at the principal office of the principal office of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand Duché de Luxembourg S.A., in Luxembourg-Ville, Grand Duché de Luxembourg at the principal office of Banca Commerciale Italiana S.p.A., or in London, United Kingdom at the principal office of S.G. Warburg & Co. Limited, or in Frankfurt, N.M.F. Federal Republic of Germany at the principal office of Deutsche Bank A.G. Additionally, insurance companies doing business in the Netherlands may present for redemption Bonds registered as to principal, which they own, at the principal branch of the Co-Paying Agent in Milan, Italy.

• **Generalization:** The ability to apply learned information to new, unseen situations.

DILLON, READ & CO.
Principal Paying Agent

هكذا من الأصيل

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

[illegible]

Shareholders
The Fuji Bank, Limited
The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited
The Sumitomo Bank, Limited
The Tokai Bank, Limited
The Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd.
The Nikko Securities Co., Ltd.
Yamaichi Securities Co., Ltd.

Jan. 30, 1975		1975			
		Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
BJTA	bid	705	710	710	710
770.95	offer	716	730	735	735
FTI	bid	221	241	241	247
FTI	offer	221	241	241	247
235.00	offer	241	251	261	273
KDJ	b/d	3759	359	3654	3730
Gr	offer	359	4254	359	359
Gr	offer	118	120	117	117
120.50	offer	122	124	124	124
Resoll	b/d	83	83	87	86
RTCO	offer	87	89	92	91

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd.

Kerstner 363
Amsterdam.
Tel: 16107
FAX: 15472
Telex: 45 47 53.
Cable:

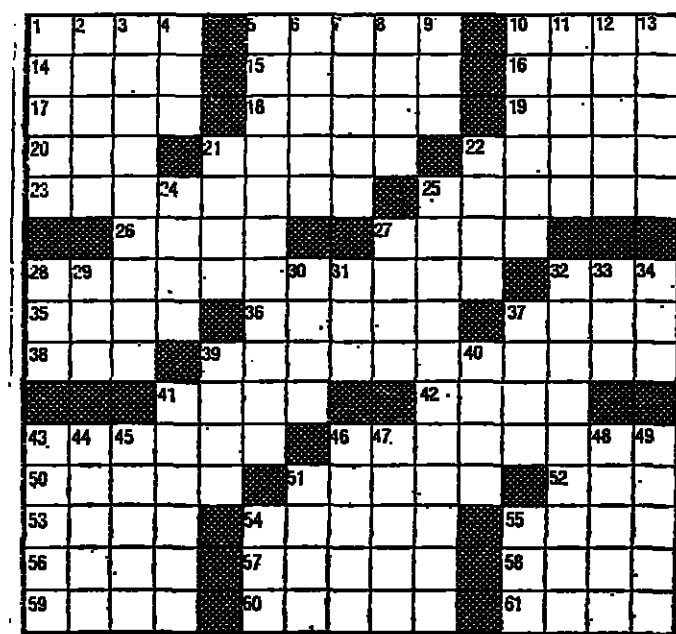
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(Continued on next page)

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- Cowboy item
 - Orange (summer drink)
 - Abbreviation for hostesses
 - Strengthen, as muscles
 - Nerve networks
 - Sharif of the movies
 - German composer
 - Avoid
 - Spleen
 - Cocktail-shaker item
 - "If" — a rich man
 - Philippine knives
 - Kings, queens, knights, e.g.
 - Some Westerns
 - Indoor sport area
 - Advice, in Cannes
 - Mont — (isle off France)
 - Kind of news or iron
 - French river
 - Root for pipes
 - Selfsame
 - Panhandle
 - What Proust indulged in
 - Israeli dance
- DOWN**
- Part of Eden
 - Preoccupy
 - Road to perfection
 - Kind of violet
 - Peppy's preoccupation
 - Deface
 - Word with work or mate
 - Indian language
 - U. S. Nobel physicist
 - Chekhov or Rubinstein
 - Preposition
 - Formerly, old
 - 60 Famous Chinese sisters
 - Manuscript notation
 - Follower of Zeno
 - Part of a house
 - Hard-hearted
 - Sports official, for short
 - Ship personnel
 - Virginian's signature
 - Morist's maneuver
 - Word with kick or step
 - Own, in Scotland
 - Part of Capek's "R.U.R."
 - Express pleasure
 - Heroism
 - Wine-making equipment
 - Negative contraction
 - Prisoner's means of release
 - Rational
 - Arrogant
 - Attention-getter
 - Kind of sister
 - "Blessed" — the meek
 - "A la Douce"
 - French company: Abbr.
 - Getting-card contents
 - Curve
 - Indigo, for one
 - Immense
 - Risque
 - Refer the (Crusader)
 - Unconventional
 - Tear dimness
 - Uncertain efforts
 - Western horse
 - Radioactive element
 - Cereal disease
 - Prefix for saur
 - Holds
 - Encore!



WEATHER

ALGARVE	11	57	Cloudy	MADRID	11	57	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	2	44	Cloudy	MILAN	12	58	Cloudy
ANKARA	3	45	Cloudy	MONTREAL	13	59	Cloudy
ATHENS	4	46	Cloudy	MOSCOW	14	60	Cloudy
BEIRUT	5	47	Cloudy	MUNICH	15	61	Cloudy
BELGRADE	6	48	Overcast	NEW YORK	16	62	Cloudy
BELIN	7	49	Overcast	NICE	17	63	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	50	Overcast	OSLO	18	64	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	9	51	Cloudy	PARIS	19	65	Cloudy
CARL	10	52	Cloudy	PRAGUE	20	66	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	11	53	Cloudy	ROME	21	67	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	12	54	Rain	SOBIA	22	68	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	13	55	Cloudy	TORONTO	23	69	Cloudy
DUBLIN	14	56	Rain	TEHRAN	24	70	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	15	57	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	25	71	Cloudy
FLORENCE	16	58	Cloudy	VIENNA	26	72	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	17	59	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	27	73	Cloudy
GENEVA	18	60	Cloudy	ZURICH	28	74	Cloudy
HELSINKI	19	61	Cloudy				
ISTANBUL	20	62	Cloudy				
LAS PALMAS	21	63	Cloudy				
LISBON	22	64	Cloudy				
LONDON	23	65	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	24	66	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings at U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISING

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (q)—quarterly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	\$7.24	(w) Kleinwort Benson Int'l	\$7.97
(d) Am. Sec. Inv. Fd.	\$8.31	(w) Kleinwort Benson, Inc. F.	\$14.06
(w) Apollo (Pumpkin) Int'l	\$9.24	(w) Lazard Freres	\$12.18
(w) Apollo Fund S.A.	\$8.72	(w) Lazard Freres	\$12.18
(w) Astor Trust S.A.	\$8.50		

(d) CAPL Secur. Growth Fd.	\$26.99	(c) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	\$17.15
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.		(c) Pergams Intern'l	\$17.54
(w) Capital Intl.	\$11.28	(d) Renta Fund	LP1.86
(w) Capital Italia S.A.	\$8.46	(w) Renta Capital Fund	LP1.86
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LP9.98	(d) Rentinvest	LP1.78
(c) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	\$500.85		
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. Certs.	\$7.90	SAFE GROUP:	
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. Certs.	\$7.90	(d) Safe Fund	\$4.59
(w) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	\$9.35	(d) Safe Trust Fund	\$8.73
		(d) Global Fund	\$3.99

CREDIT SUISSE:		(w) Samral Portfolio.....	\$F46.26
(d) Casse.....	\$F532.00	SWFO:	
(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds.....	\$F567.26	(w) Seps (N.A.V.).....	\$10.64
(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l.....	\$F567.26	SHARE GROUP:	
(d) Eurovalor.....	\$F567.26	(d) Share Realty.....	\$12.17
(d) Usace.....	\$F524.00	(d) Share Int'l Fund.....	\$4.54
(d) Eurovalor.....	\$F116.00	(w) Shareholders Excl.....	\$4.42
(1) Crosby Fund S.A.....	\$2.94	S.M.C. FUNDS:	
G.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:			

(w) U.S. American Fd.....	\$7.99	(d) CSE Fund.....	\$F20.73
(w) U.S. Income Fd.....	\$7.96	(d) Crosshew Fund.....	\$P4.03
		(d) C.R. Fund.....	\$P4.03
(w) D.G.O.....	\$36.12	(w) S&P Special Fund.....	DM\$3.00
(d) Delta Invest. Fund.....	\$8.28		
(d) Delta Multifund.....	\$7.28	SOFID GROUP GENOVA:	
(d) Delta Int'l Fund.....	Yen \$5.25	(r) Paros Sw. R. Est.....	\$P1.43
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.).....	\$1.28	(r) Securinvest.....	\$P1.01
(d) Dollar Fund.....	\$8.28		
(d) European Fund.....	\$11.02	(d) Sorex Fund.....	\$138.54
(d) Dr. Intersect Inv Fd.....	\$1.02	(w) S&P 500 Fund.....	\$P4.03
(w) Europe Obligations.....	\$1.02	(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.....	\$3.50

Executive Fund of Canada		\$9.74	SWISS BANK CORP.:		
FIDELITY:			(d) America-Vapor	SP713.00	
(w)	Fidelity Exot'l Fund	\$7.59	(d) Intervallor	SP727.25	
(w)	Fidelity Int'l Fund	\$11.95	(d) Japan Portfolio	SP747.75	
(w)	Fidelity Int'l Bond	\$11.95	(d) Japan Bond	SP748.25	
(w)	Fidelity World Fund	\$7.87	(d) Only Bond Select	SP750.50	
(d)	Fidelity World Bond	\$7.87	(d) Universal Fund	SP770.00	
FIDUCUM:			(w) Global Fund	\$5.41	
(d)	First Intern'l Fund	\$F160.00	(w) Tokyo Pac. Bond (S&P)	\$11.65	
(w)	First Int'l Realty Sec	\$109.14	(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (N.Y.)	\$12.65	
(w)	First Int'l City Fund	\$109.14	(w) Tokyo Pac. Bond (N.Y.)	\$12.65	

(d) First Security Cap Fd.....	\$22.56		
(d) First Security Fund S.....	\$49.20		
(d) Fleming Japan Fund.....	\$15.54		
(d) Fondeuse Invest Fr.....	\$F1.00	(c) Orensens Pd. dist.....	\$0.97
(d) Formula Secur Fd.....	\$1.00	(c) 1-Way Fund Inv.....	\$1.00
(d) Fondella.....	\$9.93	(c) 3-Way Fund Inv.....	\$1.99
(d) Fund of Nations.....	\$4.92		
(d) Fund of Nations.....	\$4.92		
(d) Future Australia Fd.....	Aus. \$6.90		

TYNDALL GROUP:

(c) Orensens Pd. dist..... \$0.97
(c) 1-Way Fund Inv..... \$1.00
(c) 3-Way Fund Inv..... \$1.99

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

(c) Amcs U.S. Sh..... \$SP2.75
(c) Bond Invest..... \$SP7.50
(c) Conf-Inv Fund..... \$SP6.75
(c) Eurp Europe Sh..... \$SP10.50

ING T. (BERAUDA) LIMITED:

(w) Berry Ind'l Fund.....	\$18.28	(d) Pacific Savis St.....	\$P74.00
(w) BNY Ind'l Fund.....	\$18.28	(d) Pacific Savis St.....	\$P74.00
(w) G.T. Dollar Fund.....	\$5.87	(d) Pacific Invest.....	\$P65.50
(w) Guardian Gr. Bd. Int'l.....	\$8.61	(d) Rometec-Invest.....	\$P73.00
(w) H. H. M. Ind'l Fund.....	\$18.28	(d) Rometec-Invest.....	\$P73.00
(w) B.O.I. Hdbt. Fund.....	\$C0.38	(d) Sima Swiss R. Est.....	\$P178.50
(w) Icofund.....	\$9.01		
(w) Ind'l Invest.....	\$P24.50		
(w) Interl.....	\$9.38		
(w) Interl.....	\$9.38		
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PEANUTS



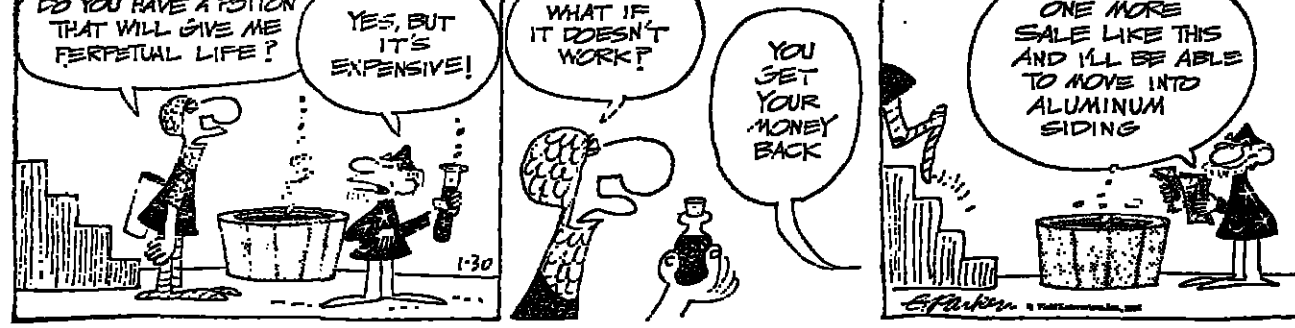
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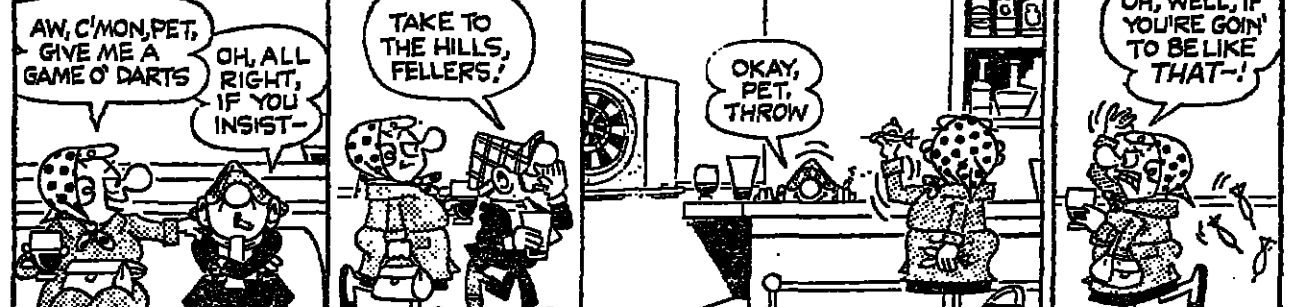
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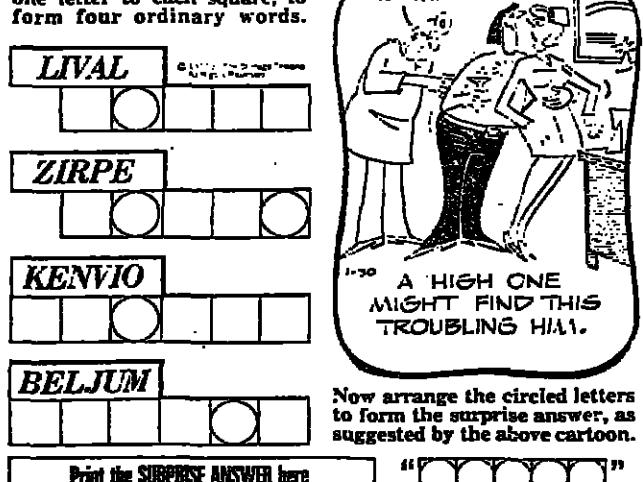


DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: FUZZY LILAC MISFIT INLAND

Answer: How they denied Columbus's idea that the earth was round — "FLATLY!"

BOOKS

THE SACRED SPRING

The Arts in Vienna 1898-1918

By Nicholas Ponnell with an introduction by Adolf Opel.

New York Graphic Society, 224 pp. \$25.

Reviewed by Richard Freedman

THE world of Freud, Schnitzler, Rieks and Schoenberg; is perhaps only now making its full impact on the English-speaking world, which has too long taken it for granted that Paris alone was a center of significant art in the last decades of the 19th century and the first decades of the 20th. Most literary people at least feel guilty about not having read Ponnell's "Remembrance of Things Past"; how many have even attempted Robert Musil's analogous masterpiece, "The Man Without Qualities"? Thanks to Disney's candy factory, we are all familiar with Felix Salten's "Bambi"; how many have heard of the same author's pornographic novel, "Josefine Mutzenbacher, or My 385 Lovers"?

Yet recent years have seen the publication of a variety of books to redress the balance. Splendid picture books have been devoted to the elegant criticism of Gustav Klimt and the expressionistic criticism of Egon Schiele, George R. Marzke's "The Eagles Die" was a readable popular history of the reign of Franz Joseph and his unhappy consort Elisabeth, trying on the whole successfully to do for the last of the Habsburgs what "Nicholas and Alexandra" did for the last of the Romanovs. Best of all was "Wittgenstein's Vienna" by Allan Janik and Stephen Toumin, a densely researched but lucidly written guide to the cultural life of the city, centering on its most influential philosopher.

There are now three competing recorded versions of the complete Mahler symphonies, most of which were virtually unknown to music lovers until recently, and four years ago the Royal Academy in London mounted a notable exhibit, "Vienna Secession: Art Nocturne 1910," of which the present book is a handsome spinoff. In fact, "The Sacred Spring" is little more than a sumptuous museum catalogue, rather stiffly written and badly proofread. But the introduction by Adolf Opel gives in remarkably condensed form a useful survey of the entire cultural atmosphere of fin-de-siècle Vienna, which, with the beautiful illustrations, makes the book worth having.

The Vienna of the Jugendstil

artists and the serialist composers was a dying society, soon to be finished off by World War I. As "The Sacred Spring" points out, suicide in Vienna was practically a way of life, accounting not only for the Mayrerting tragedy but for the deaths of Mahler's brother, Hofmannsthal's son, Schnitzler's daughter, the writer Adalbert Stifter and Stefan Zweig, and countless other artistic luminaries. One way or another, by 1918 Mahler, Klimt, Schiele and the architect Otto Wagner were dead; 20 years later Austria herself died in Hitler's Anschluss.

Even during their lifetime, the great artists of Vienna were misunderstood and ridiculed, only to be buried there with great pomp, leading to the contemporary remark: "The Viennese have always been great at interments." The great designer Adolf Loos got few commissions; Otto Wagner's important essay, "Ornament and Crime," written in 1910, was published in French, Hebrew and Japanese before appearing in German in Prague in 1929; a decade later the aged Freud had fled for his life to England.

Small wonder, then, that the Viennese arts of this period are marked either by the severe severity of a Karl Kraus, the otherworldliness of a Gustav Klimt, or the frenzied neuroticism of a Gustav Mahler. Small wonder, too, that these peculiar outpourings of the Viennese idiom have taken so long to find a spiritual home in the Anglo-Saxon world. The fact that they are doing so now is both encouraging and somewhat ominous.

Richard Freedman is a professor of English at Simmons College.

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Canadian Publishers Fight U.S. Domination

PETERBOROUGH, Ontario, Jan. 28 (AP)—Canadian book and magazine publishers have announced that they are forming a new organization to try to reverse U.S. domination of their industry.

The decision to form the Book and Periodical Council came last weekend at the end of a two-day conference at Trent University.

James Lorimer, president of the Independent Publishers Association, said the group will bring pressure on federal and provincial governments to increase the number of Canadian authors in book clubs and stop the inflow of low-priced foreign editions of works by Canadian authors.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Since the death of S. J. Simon a quarter of a century ago, the title of the world's funniest bridge writer has been firmly in the possession of England's Victor Mollo.

His latest contribution to the bridge world is "Bridge in the Fourth Dimension," a worthy sequel to his "Bridge in the Menagerie."

The cast of characters at Mollo's Griffin Club is the same as usual. Chief among them are the Rueful Rabbit, who makes winning errors with the facility born of long practice, and the Hideous Hog, who is a rude, greedy and brilliant psychologist and technician.

On the diagramed deal, the Hog sat South, with Papa the Greek on his left and Karapet, the Free Armenian, on his right. As shown, Hog overcalled one club with one heart and bid a confident three no-trump when his partner jumped to three diamonds.

Let Mollo tell the rest of the story. For those who are not chess players, it should be explained that "en prise" means "able to be captured."

Papa opened the club nine to the ten, queen and ace and the Hog surveyed the scene. It was clear on the bidding that West had a Yarborough. The diamond finesse could not, therefore, succeed, and unless the hearts split 2-3 the declarer could count on eight tricks only—two spades, three hearts, two diamonds and the club ace.

"Only goes to show," I heard Peregrine the Penguin, the Unicorn's Senior Klobitzer, tell Oscar the Owl, his opposite number at

the Griffins. "With all those points and a near solid suit, the odds are that he'll go down. Communitations..."

"Odds?" broke in the Hideous Hog, who must have overheard the Penguin's remark. "They are well over 100 per cent in my favor. I was looking for over-tricks." He looked around, also, for a glass on prize. Seeing none, he led the diamond seven to dummy's ace and continued with the king and jack, throwing from his hand the ace and king of spades.

Then, as the Armenian won the third diamond with the queen, the Hog tumbled his hand, the king of hearts, he "tried the king of hearts," he advised Karapet. "It's faintly spectacular and no worse than anything else." With every card marked on the bidding, H.H. could be certain that dummy would have an entry in whichever suit Karapet decided to return.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East South West North
1 ♠ 1 ♥ Pass 3 ♠
Pass 3 NT Pass 3 ♠
Pass

West led the club nine.

NORTH

♠ J10

♥ Q2

♦ AKJ98

♣ J102

WEST

♠ 87654

♥ 9763

♦ 432

♣ 9

EAST (D)

♠ Q932

♥ K10

♦ Q85

♣ KQ87

SOUTH

♠ AK

♥ AJ854

♦ 7

♣ A6543

